ND ACADEMIES

DING; with Rules and Instruc

for Children and Youth, with

ARITHMETIC.

DICTIONARIES,

with Practical Exercises:

PALMER. and Booksellers,

ers in the U. BOOK AND PROVENTS.

No. 27 Vol. XXIV.

Missionary.

AND TRACT EFFORT IN BOSTON.

Since publishing the Report on city missions Vest streets, the publication of which we come dozen; and then, they would be overburdened with

The moral desolations of our city present a who care for the souls of men, may drengthen each other's hands for this good

ary, 1837. The gentleman who was la-gin this field at that time, had com-did the monthly distribution of tracts, and regulating about 800 monthly; and his lawere confined principally to the west part e.city. At the close of the year the num-for Visitors had increased to over 70, and monthly distribution to about 4,200; exg through the northern and the ex g torough the northern and the eastern is of the city, in those neighborholds such labors seemed to be most needed, the exception of Ward 3, which was at one supplied with tracts by the young society connected with the first Baptist

ortion of the city, the commencement of the year 1938, new gements were made for sustaining this prise, and his associate left the field. Old South, Salem street and Franklin churches, made arrangement for his sup-and he continued to go on with this simvet efficient way of doing good. In July, ian began to labor here in connecti the Free church, who assisted several driets in the west part of the city were with Visitors. He has left the field

ant of support. sed to 105, and the monthly distribution sed from 4.200 to 5.500, averaging about sea from 4,200 to 5,500, averaging about each mouth, amounting to 56,000 in the Such an amount of labor, and so much as seed surely will not be lost. Our fidence of success will be increased, when consider the manner in which this work is sected to be done. Before the tracts are offered to the families, we suppose that the Visitors read them with a prayerful desire to

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1839.

week from that time the mind of the sick woman became more calm, and in the course of a few days there appeared to be evidence that she had become a child of God. He visited her almost every day, and had a good opportunity to observe the current of her feelings. Some time in May, she told him that her mind seemed to be full, but being such an ignorant creature she did not know how to express her feelings, and wanted to know if he could not get some book that would be a help to her. She seemed to need something to "learn her thoughts to form themselves in prayer;" he procured for her a book, entitled "Arils to Devotion," with which she seemed to be much pleased; and he often found her re-ding it, as

votion," with which she seemed to be much pleased; and he often found her re ding it, as he entered her room and approached her miserable bed. Scarcely any other person went near her to speak a word of comfort, or give her any instruction. Sometimes he would find in the room a number of individuals of the baser sort. One Sabbath noon he went in and found the husband with some of his vile asso ciates, spending the sucred hours of the Sab-bath as they felt inclined. After conversing a while with the sick woman, he took the Bible and began to read and make remarks upon the truths contained in the chapter. Soon there were others came in and sat down, while be

with them, he gave to each a tract accompa-nied with a solemn admonition, & then left them. The mind of the sick woman continued calm most of the time through the summer. Her husband was sometimes very cruel, and he seemed anxious to have her out of the way. Possessing a temper naturally unpleasant and a mind uncultivated, it was not strange that the brutal treatment she received in her weak the brutal treatment she received in her weak and helpless condition, should call forth some feelings and expressions unbecoming a Chris-tian. But the tears he saw her shed, when af-terwards speaking on this subject, and the grief she manifested on account of it, were evi-dence to him that there was something more than corrupt nature working within. She seemed to feel a strong confidence that her gives though some read.

sins, though many and aggravated, would be forgiven.

For many months before she died, it appearance attains ed evident that she was making some attain-ments in the knowledge of her own heart, and the methods of God's grace. After she died, he attended her funcral, and took occasion to speak of the interest which he had taken in this case; having visited here at least twice a week during all her sickness; and often far-nishing a triffe for her temporal comfort. Those visits and labors he shall always think

of with great satisfaction.

In districts the farthest removed from gospel influence, the Visitors are requested to look for a room where the family would be willing to have a little meeting. In a district at the west part of the city, a niceting of this kind was established early in the year, and has been continued to the present time. It was in a place of so much wickedness that some per-sons doubted the propriety of holding religious meetings there. But being assisted by the untirmeetings there. But being assisted by the untiring efforts of the Tract Visitor, they have been
sustained. In the same house where the meetings were commenced, there lived a man about
or your sity, who may be an a second and
almost half a century. He would not go into
the other room to hear the Word of God.
But during a severe sickness he was brought
to renounce his infaledity and embrace the gospel. He and his wife have recently united with an Evangelical church. We have rea-son to believe that the efforts made to sustain that meeting, were the means in the hands of God in producing these results.

The meeting has been held on the Sabbath,

The meeting has been held on the Sablath, before the public evening lectures. (Although the mission ry atte ded this meeting himself, the particular charge of it he gave up to the missionary employed by the Free church, while he remained here; who, also, held meetings a other times in that vicinity, and doubtless did

meetings of this kind have been held in, perhaps, 10 or 12 different districts. During the year, he attended 125 social religious meetings, besides the frequent attendance at the usual vestry meetings, monthly concerts, and various meetings of a more public character. addition to these meetings be attended 24 In addition to these meetings he attended 23 religious services on Sabbath afternoon at the "Penitent Female's Refuge," besides conducting their family worship twice a week in the morning, and occasionally in the evening. Spent two Sabbaths at South Boston, two at the Farm School, and attended several religious services at the Marine Hospital. It on Spent two Sabbaths at South Boston, two at the Visitors read them with a prayerful desire to understand their contents, so that they may be the to tike assistance and blessing of God, they go furth with these leaves from the Tree of Life, which yields its fruit every menth.

In this delightful work we have engaged Canstans from several different demoninations, who, although they may have a difference of opinion relative to some minor points, delight to speak of Christ as the only Saviour of gulty men; and are willing to labor to consider the smallers from the error of their ways, and the scales from death.

Besides leaving the tract with such families as welling to receive it, they endeavor to gater children into the Sabbath Schools in the vicinity of their residence. About 130 have colorised the house of God, some of whom, it is believed, have been gathered into paths of oblights. Particular cases of suffering, when the best of the community, and have to the consumptity, and have to the consumptity, and have to the consumptity, and also to the cause and and other times to the Cverseers of the particular cases of suffering odd to the community, and also to the cause, and and other times to the consumptity, and also to the cause and other times to the coversation of the particular cases of suffering the following in all cases to impress up-after the particular cases of suffering the following in all cases to impress up-after the particular cases of suffering the following in all cases to impress up-after the particular cases of suffering the following in all cases to impress up-after the particular cases of suffering the following in all cases to impress up-after the particular cases of suffering the following in all cases to impress up-after the particular cases of suffering the following in all cases to impress up-after the particular cases of suffering the following in all cases to impress up-after the particular cases of suffering the following in all cases to impress up-after the particular cases of sufferi good to the community, and also to the cause of Tract Visitation; as it presented a new topic for conversation, and one on which some would take an interest in conversing, whose views, on the subject of religion, differ from

have supposed that all we expected of them was just to leave a tract at the door. But, although the tract thus left might be the means of saving some precious souls, the Visitor could not expect to be benefited by performing a service which might as well be done by any of the paper earriers. Others have supposed that it would be out of place, and sltogether improper to leave a tract at the rich man's door, and therefore they have confined their visits to families of the poor. This has produced a wrong impression on the minds of some, in regard to our object. In one case, the wife of a respectable mechanic, herself a worthy woman, and who had been accustomed to receive the monthly tract, at one time, as the Visitor presented the tract, remarked week from that time the mind of the sick wo- have supposed that all we expected of them

ed to receive the monthly tract, at one time, in the Visitor presented the tract, remarked that she had understood that the tracts were designed only for the vicious poor, and it was rather mortifying to be classed with them, therefore she should not take any more.

At is true that we wish especially to benefit those who do not enjoy the ordinary means of grace, but if none others are visited, and they merely because they are poor, there is so much of human nature about them, that some, even among them, will feel wounded by being classed in this way. The same principle will apply in relation to places of worship fitted up expressly for the poor. In order to benefit this unfortunate portion of our community, much wisdom is needed to avoid closing the only avenue through which the truth may reach

wisdom is needed to avoid closing the only ning; spent two Sabiaths at the Institution at avenue through which the truth may reach their hearts. While endeavoring to convince them that they are "by nature children of wrath," we must avoid the appearance of supposing that it is not even so with others. We must meet them on the broad ground of fellow sinners, and fellow travellers to eternity, and need of salvation.

sinners, and fellow travellers to eternity, and in equal need of salvation.

There is another thing to be considered in regard to visiting families in more affluent circumstances. It is a truth which cannot be concealed, and probably will not be denied, that the better portion of the community, generally speaking, are not sufficiently awake to a sense of duty in relation to the poor, the ignorant, and the wretched around them. And what is there more likely to awake an interest on this there more likely to awaken an interest on this subject, than a call from a Tract Visitor who has just come from some of the abodes of wretchedness, where have been found the ignorant, the destitute, the sick and the dying? Besides, it is particularly grateful to the Tract Visitors in the midst of their toils, to meet with those more favored, who will speak a word of encouragement, and by expressions of sympa-thy, show a readiness to co-operate in their la-

thy, show a readiness to co-operate in their labors of love.

Several months since, the missionary was met in the street by a lady who belongs to a Unitarian church. She spoke of a case of suffering in which she had taken a deep interest, and which was found by the Tract Visitor. The wretched sufferer had told this lady that she knew not what would have become of her had it not been for the kind lady who brought the lattle rate. This lady had always taken the lattle rate that degree, of interest on the rate of the street when one of his associates in profigacy, looking through the swindow of a contemptible grog shop, saw his swindow of a contemptible grog shop, saw his associates in profigacy, looking through the window of a contemptible grog shop, saw his associates in profigacy, looking through the window of a contemptible grog shop, saw his associates in profigacy, looking through the window of a contemptible grog shop, saw his associates in profigacy, looking through the window of a contemptible grog shop, saw his associates in profigacy, looking through the window of a contemptible grog shop, saw his associates in profigacy, looking through the window of a contemptible grog shop, saw his associates in profigacy, looking through the window of a contemptible grog shop, saw his associates in profigacy, looking through the window of a contemptible grog shop, saw the little tract. This lady had always taken the tracts at the door, when the Visitor called; but, said she, "the next time that the distributor comes, I intend to ask her in and tell her this story, for I know it will be encouraging. It must be," she continued, "that the distributors meet with many discouragements, and to good to all as we have on to partake of the crimson poison, soon forgot a suffering wife and helpless infant, left by him in the jaws of death. He entered the sink of the strong wife and helpless infant, left by him in the jaws of death. He entered the sink of the strong wife and helpless infant, left by him in the jaws of death. He entered the sink of word of rum, and an invitation to partake of the crimson poison, soon forgot a suffering wife and helpless infant, left by him in the jaws of death. He entered the sink of word of rum, and an invitation to partake of the crimson poison, soon forgot a suffering wife and helpless infant, left by him in the jaws of death. He entered the sink of word of rum, and an invitation to partake of the crimson poison, soon forgot a suffering wife and helpless infant, left by him in the jaws of death. He entered the sink of word of rum, and an invitation to partake of the crimson poison, soon forgot a suffering wife and helpless infant, left by him to partake of the crimson poison, soon forgot a suffering wife and helpless infant, left by him to partake of the crimson poison, soon forgot a suffering wife and helpless infant, left by him to partake of the crimson poison, soon forgot a suffering wife and helpless infant, left by him to partake of the crimson poison, soon forgot a suffering wife and helpless infant, left by him to partake of the crimson poison, soon forgot a suffering wife and helpless infant, left by him to partake of the crimson poison, soon forgot a suffering wife and helpless infant, left by him to partake of the crimson poison, soon forgot a suffering wife and helpless infant, left by him to thing to encourage them, it would be doing

Thus it may be with other families among the more favored; if they do not need the tract, they may be benefited by the visit, and in this way both the Visitor and the visited become mutual helpers in the benevolent enterprise.

The truth is, there is something about this system of monthly visitation which, when rightly understood, will commend itself to every benevolent mind, let their religious great as it is, the means to accomplish it are every benevolent mind, let their religious ereed be what it may. And certainly we may expect of those who profess to realize the value of the soul, to know the terrors of the Lord. and the preciousness of an interest in Christ, that they will not only approve, but encourage and co-operate in these labors of love.

His record contains a list of 770 families.

Among these he made 3,200 visits. Of these families 275 had no connection with any place of public worship. It is pleasing to look at some of the families, and contrast their situa-tion and prospects now with what they were when he found them. Although it may not be necessary to go very much into detail in retation to this point, it may be proper to say, that there are numbers who, during the past year united with different Evangelical churches, and some who, we trust, have joined the church triumphant, who will have occasion to

reward.

pers we are mushle to say.

TALE OF THE BOTTLE.

We copy this very interesting narrative from the Kentucky Colonizationist. Whether it was original

there, or had before been published in other paper or pa-

Some years since, I was travelling from the State of New York, into the province of Upper Canada, by way of Cape Vincent and Kingston.

Between the two channels of the river St. Law-rence, we passed over Wolf's or Grand Island, which is but thinly seuled. It was in the depths of winter, late in the evening, when I called at

en inn. As is but too common at public houses, several gentlemen were sitting round the fire-side engaged in conversation. A little interrupt-ed by my coming in, they made a short pause.

Poor, as the nature of each case seemed to re-quire. Endeavoring in all cases to impress up-on the minds of those assisted, that it was only on the minds of those assisted, that it was only assistance, and not support which they were to expect. Only about 20 conversions have been reported. It is known, however, that there are several who have given evidence of a change of heart, whose cases have not been reported. And here it may be well to mention one case as reported by a Tract Visitor. A man who had been opposed to receiving the tracts, was prevailed upon to read one, and God blossed it, making it he instrument of his conblothem the missionary found a woman six of assumption. The room was damp and for assumption. The room was damp and an interest the fifth regs upon the six woman were the fifth regs upon the six woman the register of the fifth regs upon the six woman were the fifth regs upon the six woman the register of the fifth regs upon the six woman the register of the fifth regs upon the six woman the register of the fifth regs upon the six woman the register of the fifth regs upon the six woman the register of the fifth regs upon the six woman the register of the fifth register of the fifth regs that the fifth register of the fifth regi

waters and storm, added to the disqual gloom that reigned within a drunkard's home. Here lived the onfortunate female whose un-happy fate 1 am about to describe. She had I am greatly encouraged." Another Visitor says, "One woman, after reading "The Harwest Past," said to me the next time I called, "How can you believe such doctrines, and how can you rest while believing that a part of your fellow creatures will be miserable forbeen married and confined to this prison h of a drunkard for near five years. Ah! hapless woman! little did she think when she gave her-self to the man she tenderly loved, and who of your fellow creatures will be miserable for-ever?" I told her that I could not rest, and it was a desire to some some of them which in-duced me to leave my home and engage in this promised to protect her, that he was soon to bepromised to protect her, that he was soon to be-come to her the source of a thousand wees.— With the pencil of fancy she had drawn the scenes of future life, and they were tinged with sunshine. But soon she learnt the husband of her youth was a drunkard—and what could she service. It will be seen that the missionary has visited 770 families, 275 of which were not connected with any place of religious worship, has made 3,200 visits; held 125 social meetings; 24 religious services on Sabbath after-noons, at the Penitent Female's Refuge, be-sides attending their family worship two mornexpect? Despair settled upon her brow, and auguish wrong her bleeding heart. Not one ray of hope shed its glimmering upon her solitar ings each week, and occasionally in the eve-

And here let simple narrative tell her tale of woe. When her infant was about ten days old, she was under the necessity of going out through vas under the necessity of going out through tained 400; and persons believed to have been converted 30. Visited 150 sick persons, 40 of whom have died. And 80 families have received pecuniary assistance. ceived pecuniary assistance.

Although much labor and money have been or even to sit up, early one morning as her bru-tal busband was setting off for the tavern to spend the day, she expostulated with him, and expended in this city in years past, and much good resulted from the expense, it is believed that one great reason why no more good has endeavored to impress upon his mind her dis been secured, to those who were out of the reach of the ordinary means of grace, is the frequent changes of laborers and plans of oper-ation. A man entering this field must spend she must have assistance soon, or her stay in the land of the living was short. He seemed to many months in learning this heat fluts speed many months in learning the state of things, and becoming acquainted with the people. Without this he cannot labor to advantage. The missionary in closing his report, remarks as follows; "But, another thing which prevents feel. She prevailed on him to go for medicanid. He crossed the river St. Lawrence on the ice to Kingston (a distance of four miles) and obtained a v.al of medicine at the apothocary's store, and left in baste for his sick family. success is, attempting to occupy too much ground. My field of labor is much too large, and yet I know not where to stop; for there is work to be done, and the Tract Visitors in difwas returning with apparent concern, and was passing the corner of the street when one of his

mother fell a victim to neglect and despair,

edge of his absence; yet this miserable wretch, on hearing the sound of rum, and an invitation to partake of the crimson poison, soon forget a suffering wife and helpless infant, left by him greater the opportunity, the greater the obliga- and there was a heavy fall of snow. No one the Christians really feel so much for those whom they never saw, how is it that they can feel so little for those whom they have seen or may see every day, and who are equally in need of salvation? and a few shreds of covering, lay the sufferer, pierced with hunger and cold—the bed, fireplace and floor were all covered to some depti by the drifting snow. On the third or fourth day he returned with the little medicine, and a bottle of rum. The snow had so drifted it was great as it is, the means to accomplish it are simple and easy. The present plan of city missions, being connected with the system of monthly Tract Visitation, is adapted to reach a large portion of the community, whose moral and religious improvement can be secured in no other way. To be sure, but little has been salt about it, and it was never intended to make a great noise. If there ever was a system of the found his neglected and perished former. make a great noise. If there ever was a system of benevolent operations carried forward in accordance with the injunction, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth," it is believed to be here. If we and doeth," it is believed to be here. If we can see the widow's tears wiped away, her orphan children made comfortable and surrounded by gostine wished she would go over and see her—at pel influence; if the consolations of the gospel amay be carried to the sin-burdened soul, just ready to bounch away; if the wayward, wandering sincer can be induced to go to the house of Goal, and there has been the afternoon.

His mother was unfortunately given to habits

of intemperance, and was then under the influence of ardent spirits. However, with fire and fuel she set off to visit the abode of distress.— She found the woman and children speechess, in short, if family circles are reformed exter-nally, and by the grace of God attending these efforts, are transformed within, so that they in their turn shall extend the influence, and thus efforts, are transformed within, so that they in their turn shall extend the influence, and thus contribute towards the conversion of the world; although the little which we may have done shall not be known on earth beyond the limited circle in which we move, there is reason to believe that God approves; and this, to the faithful servant of Jesus Christ, will be a rich feithful servant of Jesus Christ, will be a rich treward. trong deprived ner of feason. By this time the brick and stone became very warm, and the drunken mother* applied them to the taked feet of the dying woman. I will only add that in about thirty minutes the kindest messenger from heaven came to her relief-that messenger was

eath. It fell to my lot to deliver the funeral discourse It fell to my lot to deliver the funeral discourse of this unfortunate female. The feelings of my heart, on this occasion, I will not attempt to describe. When the lid of the coffin was removed, and many weeping eyes were easting painful looks on her who had fallen a victim to the casualties of intemperance, I saw the husband (the author of her hapless fate) stagger up to the coffin, and to all appearance, with a heart as numoved, and an eye as teatless as the cold and lovely form on which he fixed his drunken gaze. We all proceeded to the burying ground, and I felt a pleasure in seeing the coffa consigned to its peaceful abode. But when I had dismissed the audience in Christian form, with my eyes I

Whole No. 1227.

school, and as I passed through this last winter, they were beginning to read slowly, and were so much delighted with the acquisition of this truly important advantage, that day and night, every convenient opportunity that presented itself, they had their Bibles before them."—S. S. Journal.

Religious.

THE FAITHFUL DOMESTIC.

We copy from the Memoir of Mrs. Rumpff, (daughter of John Jacob Astor, of New York.) by the Rev. Mr. Baird, the following account of the circumstances which led this excellent lady to embrace religion. It will serve to show what great good may sometimes be accomplished by the unpretending piety of persons in very humble stations.

In the family of Mrs. Langdon there lived at that period, and still continues to live a most faithful, pious, and excellent woman in the capacity of a nurse or governess, to whose care the children of the family have been greatly entrusted, and whose singularly prudent, exemplary and eminently consistent deportment as a Christiau, has been of great advantage to them. This woman accompanied Mea tage to them. This woman accompanied Mrs. Langdon and her family to Europe, and remained with them during their sejourn there of nearly four years. For this woman Mrs. Rumpff, in common with all the family connexion, had the most sincere respect. Of this, as well as of the natural benevolence of her heart, no better proof could she have given heart, no better proof could she have given than that which the fact affords, that she often employed her leisure hours, which, as she had several excellent servants to whom her household was greatly entrusted, were many, in reading to this woman in her room, from the sacred Scriptures, from volumes of sermons, and other religious books, as well as from the and other religious books, as well as from the beautiful religious tracts which have been so eminently useful in many countries in these days. It was the reading of the Scriptures and other religious works, in the manner and circumstances just stated, accompanied by the simple and judicious remarks, which her humble and excellent friend, who sat sewing beside her, occasionally made, that, under God, was the means of leading her own mind, in the most gradual manner, to realize the transcendant importance of religion as a personal concern. In the latter part of the autumn of 1830, Mrs. Rumpff returned with her husband to Paris, and there remained, as usual, band to Paris, and there remained, as usual band to Paris, and there remained, as usual, during the winter and succeeding spring. But though separated from her humble and faithful, spiritual friend and teacher, who remained with Mrs. Langdon and her family, and with them spent two or three years in Switzerland, Germany, &c., and did not come to Paris until the expiration of that period,—yet the good work which had been commenced did not cease to make progress. A severe attack of the cholera, too, in the year 1831, was greatly sanctified to the increase of her religious impressions. It was not, however, until the year pressions. It was not, however, until the year 1834, I believe, that she ventured to make a public profession of religion, by uniting her-self to the French church which worships in self to the French church which worships in one of the chapels at Paris. For a considerable time before that epoch arrived, she had made and activate animals the first proposition of the first proposition and the first proposition of the first proposition for the first proposition of the first proposition of the first proposition of the first proposition and the first proposition of the first of several female religious associations, and was thus brought into contact with the Duchess de Broglie, Baroness Pelet, the Countess St. Aulaire, Mrs. Grandpierre, Mrs. Frederick Monod, &c. - As the work of God gradually advanced in her heart, she relinquished more and more every thing which she learned from the word of God, or her own experience, to be incongenial to true niety. The theatres the incongenial to true piety. The theatres, the operas, the balls, in a word, every worldly amusement inconsistent with a strictly religious and spiritual life, were all abandoned. But let me not be misunderstood. Mrs. Rumpff did not become a recluse, or disagreeable in did not become a recluse, or disagreeable in any way in her manners, and intercourse with society. No: on the contrary, religion seem-ed, as it did in reality, to develope and strenghen every lovely feature in her naturally amia-ble and benevolent character. It elevated and comobled every sentiment. It added new character to every trait. Her benevolence, her dispos tion to render every one a service who needed or desired it, her remarkable sweetness of manners, were all augmented and illustrated by the holy religion which she embraced, experienced, and openly professed.

* As the readers of this little work may be desirous of knowing something more of this excellent and pious woman, I will briefly state that she is a native of the United States, and was born, I believe, in the city of New York. Her name is Phoebe Maybee. She has long been a member of the Rev. Mr. Stilwell's church, —a most worthy Methodist minister, who preaches in Christic street. She accompanied Mrs. Langdon's family in their travels and residence in Europe, during nearly four years, the last winter of which, that of 1833-4, was spent at Pairs, which enabled her ing nearly four years, the last winter of which, that of 1833-4, was spent at Paris, which canabled her once more to see much of Mrs. Rumpff, whom she rejoiced then to find fully resolved to follow Christ. She returned with them to this country, and has continued to live with them ever since. She has resided Mr. Langdon's family more than twenty years, and in Mr. Langdon's family more than twenty years, and has been greatly esteemed by overy member of it. Indeed, she is looked upon in the light of a friend and companior, rather than neerely as a hired person. Her consistent, Christian conduct, and her judicious and faithful counsels and religious instruction, enforceand latitud counses and reignoss instruction, enforced by her never failing kindliness of disposition, have been of great usefulness to the children, who have been the subjects of her special care. To say more than this would be out of place in this work; and to say less would have been unjust.

BEWARE OF SIN.

I was much affected with the language of a venerable minister of the gospel, which I lately net with; he says, "Though I have had some degree of experimental acquaintance with Jesus Christ for almost forty years; though I have borne the ministerial character upwards of twenty-five years; though I have been, perhaps, of some little use in the church of God; and though I have had a creater share of each though I have had a creater share of I was much affected with the language of a and though I have had a greater share of teem among religious people than I had any reason to expect: yet, after all, it is possible for me, in one single hour of temptation, to blast my character, to rain my public useful-ness, and to render my warmest Christian friends ashamed of owning me. Hold thou me up, O Lord, and I shall be safe."

I often meet with circumstances which prove

The other day i was in company, and I named the departure of a person who was well known and esteemed on account of the consis-

CITY MISSIONS.

the touth part of the city, (in the Recorder of April 26 and May 3,) we have been furnished with some sments from Thomas Thwing, the Missionary emaved in that part of the city north of Bedford and this paper. We are glad of an opportunity to do par thing which may serve to bring this subject more commently before the Christian community; beeing, as we do, that the churches in this city cannot saffer this work to cease, or languish for want of supand be guiltless. We are required to preach the gospel to every creature, " whether they will or whether they will forbear." How then can remain at ease, when we know that the means of grace provided by the Evangelical churches in this leave at least thirty thousand unprovided for: cessarily detained from public worship, and all the were disposed to go, there would still remain are than seren thousand, who could not find a sent ely place of worship, of any denomination. How dall this population be reached? This is an imporquestion. We see no means of reaching them, with the transforming and elevating power of the gosgel, but by a systematic and vigorous prosecution of ty missions; and to secure this end, no expense aght to spared. If our statistics are correct, instead two or three missionaries, we ought to have a

bject of painful interest to every benevolent jud. And such as have a heart to feel on bjects of this kind, will find no difficulty in subjects of this kind, will find no difficulty in sympathizing with him who was "cup bearer" to an eastern King, when the question was put him, "Why is thy countenance sad, seeing thou art not sick?" And when he replied, "Why should not my countenance be sad, when the city, the place of my father's sepulchres, lich waste?" The missionary, having gone with day the place of the missionary, having gone with the place of the missionary. h waste?" The missionary, having gone by day and by night and taken a view of se desolations, would now tell of "the hand God which is good upon him," and say, let us rise and build;" earnestly desiring that

He commenced laboring here, the first of

But early in the year 1933, that soci-quished the object. Some of the Visi-loyed in that section, having offered ervices, measures were taken to supply

have become wise unto salvation. Children have been gathered into hools. Particular cases of suffering, of body or mind, are reported, and was reported, which was immediately ded to; and on entering the wretched ment the missionary found a woman sick

ID UMBRELLAS.

hington Street,
Lows & Balls,)
y BOSTON.

THREAD STORE.

KEE BAKER.

OUTH CHURCH.

& ROBBINS,

d Lamps for Sale.

SKINNER,

DLERY & TRUNK

ter would have been uniformly good.

Thus one fault was remembered for half a century, and brought forward as a blemish on an individual, who, for that long period, had maintained a very honorable Christian profes-

least sin! One sin leads to another, and as one millstone, tied round a man, would certainly drown him, if he were thrown into the sea, so one sin, loved and practised, will drown a soul in perdition.—Christian Index.

Intelligence.

From the Christian Intelligences

IDOLATRY IN INDIA. The following very impressive article was ublished in the Calcutta Christian Observer published in the Calcutta Christian Observer for Sept. 1838. It was written by Mr. Lacey, Missionary at Cuttack, in Orissa; which has been well delineated as the "valley of Hin-nom, the loathsome Tophet, and the burning focus of Hindoo idolatry and lewdness." Yet there do Christian preachers proclaim to "the converging myriads of pilgrim devotees," that Jehovah and not Juggernaut is 'Lord of the World,' and that the true incarnation is not Daru Bruhma, the wooden God, but Jesus Christ, God manifested in the flesh." The narrative is the journal, a little abridged, of Lacey's visit to that hellish scene, the al at the Black Pagoda of Jugger-Rath festival at the Black Pagoda of Jugger-naut, in June, 1838. It appears that the year-ly expenses of the Priests, dancing girls, and the abominable idolatries of the temple of Jug-gernaut, amount to tree millions of dellars— and that the annual profit of that unboly estab-lishment of lewdness, idolatry, and blood, to the East India Company, is about two hundred thousand dollars! There has also recently thousand dollars! There has also recently been published a powerful appeal to the British Christians, urging them to force the impesubsists between the East India Comwhich subsists between the Landschild pany and the Hindoo temples and shrines, and the Mosselman mosques and places of pilgrimage." That pamphiet proves that the British Government compel their officers to be present, and to do honor at Heathen and Mohammedan festivals; and in consequence, Sir Peregrine Maithand, formerly Governor of Upper County Mr. Name 1988 Nelson and other Christians Canada, Mr. Nelson and other Christians, have resigned their stations, rather than participate in acts which are incompatible with their conscientious convictions, and revolting to common decency. Two circumstances in Mr. common decency. Two circumstances in Mr. Lacev's narrative are very striking. The ornaments of Juggernaut's temple are purchased and presented by a nominal Christian Govern-ment! The Hindoo idolaters defend the "impostures, obscenity, diseases and misery connected with the pretended divinity of the wood" from the sanction and practice of the British authorities! while British Christians and preachers, who are the proprietors of East India stock, participate in the pollined gains for a stock, participate in the polluted gains from idolatry, licentionsness and death. G.

SCENES AT JUGGERNAUT, ORRISSA.

DURING THE GREAT IDOL FESTIVAL, JUNE, 1838. "June 22.—This morning I arrived at Puri for the Rath Festival. During the first stage, I walked with two Hindoos, who were intelligent and of good caste. I had much conversation with them on religion and their conversation with them on religion, and they appeared to be convinced and impressed. Near Pori I passed two cases of cholera. The first was an aged woman lying in the highway, rolling in filth, and near her sat watching about a dozen valuares. Her Gioquis bad fassakes, ber and even noticing her. The other case was a young woman, who was attended by some relatives. We started for the large road in Puri, myself, and five native brethren; Gangadhar, Ramahandra, Pussattam, Bamadeb, Bhikari, and formed one stand in the middle of the wide street. Ganga spoke first, then Rama and I closed. The people were noisy. Distributed about 350 tracts.

"June 23.—Walked with the native breth-

ren to the town, and addressed a large multide of pilgrims who heard us tolerably well. The pandas attempted to interrupt us. Gave away about 500 tracts. While we were preachpanda cried out with a loud voiceif Juggernaut be no god, if his worship be a deception, if we be deceivers, then why do the Company take rupees from the pilgrims, and support Juggernaut in all this glovy?"

"June 24.—About six in the evening, the idol, with his brother and sister, were placed on their cars. In the morning we went forth, and forming three parties, spoke to the people on the subject of their eternal good. The hearers were disposed to dispute in favor of their superstition. They protested, that "if Juggernaut were not divine the Government never support him in such glory;" and tole crowd responded to that sentiment! Pherefore, here we were, European missionaries sent out to entreat the people to forsake vain idols, and to worship one God, directly opposed in the prosecution of our labors, by ents in favor of idolatry, drawn from direct support of our own nation. The matter lamentable, because all the proof of which the natives can take cognizance is against us. We come without authority and without display, and proclaim that an idol is nothing, and God is the only object of woridal ship. On the side of idolatry, there is the government supporting Juggernaut. All the power, fame, and splendor of the British Government are so many arguments to disprove our assertions, and proof of the divinity of the idol at Puri. The people form the same opin-ion of us, which was recently expressed in high places, that we are Fasatics! and de-serve no regard." That is the impression at Puri, and while our countrymen in office are mounted on elephants, we are below, preach-ing the gospel, netted by a contemptuous mobile mounted on clephants, we are below, preacu-ing the gospel, pelted by a contemptuous mob-with dust, broken pots and cow-dung. So se-cure do the people feel of the approbation of their European tax-collector, that when he The begins the collector, that when he sed by us, they would vociferate with all r power, "Hari bol! Jagannath ku bhaja!" eir power. We disposed of about 250 tracts.

"At half past two o'clock, we sallied forth

to the war, in the large road, spoke to the people in parties, and distributed many tracts. most of which were received gladly. The educated Bengalis, with the exception of the Puri pandas, were the worst behaved. We ended our day's work about six, and left the scene of tumult and blasphemy. About 150,-000 pilgrims surrounded the cars. Some bod-ies are lying on the sand, thrown to the wild dogs and engles. At nine o'clock the people are saluting the idols in their cars, and are moving from the temple.

"June 25.—At 5 o'clock this morning we

started to the different outlets of the town to out homewards. As we arrived, 50,000 kangalis were let through the gate, who rushed into the town in one solid mass. After they had passed away, we commenced the distribution of tracts. The Bengalis from Calcutta, who were educated and could talk English, were especially illushy were insuring food and were especially ill-behaved, insulting God and Christ in our own language; tearing the tracts and throwing the n at us. At three o'clock we town, placed ourselves about

just before the car of Juggernaut, from the re delivered, and appropriate gestures form-I remarked to a Brahmin who understood the songs, that "their wives, sisters, and daughters could not retain their virtue under such circumstances." He acknowledged that they could not. I appealed to him who could think that system divine, the excould think that system divine, the exhibition of which destroyed the virtue of women. He was confused—and I concluded by earnestly directing the large assembly who were listen-ing, to believe in God and Christ. I retired amid

the tunultuous vociferations of the infatuated multitude. There are at least 200,000 people collected. A few dead bodies are lying about. "June 26 .- Rose at five o'clock-fixed the

ative brethren to distribute tracts at the two principal ghats. Stood before the car of Bholabradra, and conversed and preached.

About four P. M. we took possession of a large house, and from the veraudah raised about seven feet, dispersed about 1,500 tracts hour's distribution, we addressed the people Sometimes we were heard with attention an seriousness. The cars of Juggerraut and his sister moved by us as we were distributing tracts. The scene was sorroughly grand! The pandas, as the car passed us, gave us "Hari bol!" and "Jagannath bhaja!" with a sneer of bitterness and triumph. Ther have been 150,000 people with the cars. dead bodies have been thrown out since las night, which were then being devoured near

the road by which we went to the town "June 27.—Early this morning we uted tracts to the outgoing pilgrims. After-wards we walked down to the cars on the large road. The fronts of the houses were uted tracts to the decorated with flowers and evergreens; the people moved about in their gaves: attire; and the cars were adorned with English broad-cloth of the most brilliant colors, and orna-mented with glittering tinsel. The dead lay upon the adjacent sands. Spoke to a number people; distributed some books; while the verandah, preaching and scattering tracts.

In the afternoon we formed several parties, and repaired to the large road, where two hours very usefully, and much tion was disseminated among the people.

" June 28 .- At the Atharanala ghat we distributed books to all who could read, and would receive them. On our return, saw several cases of cholera lying about the streets. and by the road. We stopped to watch som rultures eating a corpse. Those creatures ar rultures eating a corpse. Those peculiarly fitted for such a work. pectularly lited for such a work. They thrust their long, sharp and hooked bills under the skin for ten or twelve inches. Two hours suf-fice for twelve of those birds to make clean work of a corpse. They exhibited a disgus-ing tameness, and would scarcely move out of

our way.

When we returned, the people were busily preparing for the enraged Lakshmi to visit her runaway husband, and told us very seriously that Lakshmi was going to smash the car of Juggernaut.

This afternoon was very usefully spent smong the people. The cars were all up not the Gandicha temple, and the pandas w them. The common people gladly beard the word. After dinner we walked to the cars for the purpose of witnessing the contest between Lakshmi and her husband. About seven o'-clock the procession of Lakshmi appeared with torches, drums, &c, and the people began to be in commotion. The idol presently arrived, and encircled the car of Juggernaut. Some negotiations commenced. The sound of canes on the car, and loud conversation among the par das was heard. Sri Lakshmi and her accon das was heard. Sri Lakshmi and her accom-panying Mahadebs were placed in defiance, in tront.ac.her, a gonnell mange about eight inches high, had a beautiful necklace of scented flowhung about its neck by one of the priests: and after some delay the car took its de

"June 29.—This morning we gave away our last tracts, about 150. A great number of persons have heard the word of God—and 11,-000 books have been taken away. That allo 500 for loss, tearing, &c. May God bless a

ceed his word by imparting the Holy Spirit!

"June 30.—Arrived at Cuttack. There was a considerable number of corpses of pilgrims who had died of the Cholera, in the bed of the

PALESTINE.

the Rev. J. F. Lanneau, to the Editor of the Charleston Observer, dated Beyroot, March 20th, 1839. "If possible, I hope to return to the Holy

"If possible, I hope to return to the Holy City before summer. The Plague, however, is still there, and the city shu up in close quarm-tine, though the cases have been but few. Mr. Nicolayson, of the London Jews' Society, and several converted Jews from London, are the only Missionary circle here at present. Mr. has kindly kept up the Arabic the Sabbath in my house, and the distribution books, during my absence. The bo our patronage has also been conschool under our patronage has also been continued, and Tannors el Keren, our native assistant, has been there since his return in December. His wife and brother have become recently convinced of the errors and superstitions of their church (the Roman Catholic,) and embraced the simple doctrines of the Gos-pel. The field, both in and around Jerusalem, pel. The field, both in and around Jerusalem is becoming more and more interesting and en couraging, and our mission never gave promise couraging, and our mission never gave promosed of greater usefulness, if we only had the requi-site Missionaries and means. We are now, however, very feeble; half of our number he-ing absent, and but three of us in the field. ing absent, and but three of us in the field. We are rejoiced to hear, through letters, received this morning, that the Board intends, if possible, to send out a reinforcement this year, consisting of a Printer, Physician, and two or three Ministers. May our fond anticipations, thus excited, he realized; and may we soon have the happiness of welcoming fellow labor-ers to this interesting portion of the Lord's

After mentioning the pleasure which be had received in seeing one of our citizens, who is travelling in that country, and the contempla-ted visit of another, he says:

Jerusalem has become a centre of attraction to travellers, not only from America, but from all parts of Europe. The English gov-ernment has recently stationed a Consul there, whose jurisdiction extends as far north as Si-don. He is a very worthy and excellent man who spent some time with us in the Holy City nearly three years ago. His name is Young; and he has brought out a young and accomplished wife."

THE LAST OF THE HUGUENOTS.

accomplished wife."

Departed this life on the 17th inst. Mr. Sternes Thomas, in the 89th year of his age. Mr. T. was born in the village of Eymet, department La Dordogne, France, on the 19th of August, A. D. 1750, and fled with an elder maiden sister to Loudon, in 1764, to join the Rev. Mr. Gilbert, who, with his congregation had also been compelled to seek an asylum from the persecutions which they endured in their native land. This congregation of ex-iles consisted of nearly one hundred individu-als; and by a kind Providence, they arrived his; and by a kind Providence, they arrived here in safety, on the 12th of April, 1764, where the subject of this notice has ever since resided. At an early period of the Revolutionary struggle, Mr. T. returned to his native all started for the town, placed ourselves about the cars, and reasoned and preached to the people. Afterwards I mounted a scaffolding, and succeeded in distributing some tracts; and to get them, they could not have made a greater effort for their lives. We were standing the British fleet in the Chesapeake, where he

ined sometime a prisoner. At length being exchanged, he returned to Charle immediately joined the troops in defence of his adopted country: was at the battle of Fort Moultrie, and afterwards was with Gen. Mari-

on to the close of the war.

At what age Mr. Thomas became a profes sor of religion, we have not ascertained from some circumstances it is presumed that, like Obadiah, he was one who "feared God from his youth."-For many years he Ruling Elder of the French Protestant from his youth." Ruling Elder of the French Protestant Church in this city—a church strictly Calvinistic in its creed, and Presbyterian in its model. The blowing up of the church edifice in the great fire of 1796, the subsequent death of their Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Boudinot, and the delay expectation. perienced in obtaining another, were a the causes which led to the dispersion the causes which led to the dispersion of the flock among other churches of the city. Still there are strong attachments among the de-scendants of the congregation to the religion of their fathers. But none of the original flock the city.

When the second Presbyterian Church was established in 1810, Mr. Thomas was chosen one of its first ruling Elders—an office, the du-ties of which he faithfully and conscientiously performed, till within the last five or six years when the infirmities of age rendered him physically, and even mentally unable to take the oversight of the flock of Christ.

Mr. T. retained through life the strong feelings and rigid principles for which the Huguenots were distinguished. The persecu-tions which he and his family had endured for conscience sake, could not be effaced from his mind; and hence in part arose his ardent love of liberty—his strong attachment to the princiof liberty—his strong attachment to use ples of the Reformation, and his opposition to every thing peculiar to the Church of Rome. Twice he sacrificed all—once when a youth for the religion of his fathers; and once when the religion of his fathers. liberty of his adopted country. But he still lived to a good old age, and his children, and children's children to the fifth generation, arose to call him blessed. His descendants consist of between sixty and seventy—of whom three are his children, and four his great great grand-children.—Thus having served the will of God in his generation, he has at last gone to his rest, leaving a character free from reproach-a memorial of his fidelity in his family and the. Church; and a testimony which in its influence will live, when his name shall no longer

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1839.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF MASS.

This body held its annual session, last week, as will be perceived, by their minutes, at Plymouth; a spot, dear to the hearts of those children of the Pilgrims, who, amidst all the changes that have taken ce in religious opinions, have adhered to the faith of their fathers. It is thought that about one hundred and twenty ministers were present, many of whom had never before visited the spot, watered by the tears, and consecrated by the prayers of the Puritans. The meeting was one of peculiar interest, from the sacred recollections with which it was associated. As usual, in this body, the utmost harmony and good feelings prevailed. Delegates were present from all the ecclesiastical bodies in correspondence with the General Association, excepting the Presbyterian Church. A letter, however, was communicated from the Rev. Dr. Cox, who, in connection with the Re-Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, had been appointed Commissioners from that portion of the Presbyterian terian church in Philadelphia. The receipt of this etter was respectfully acknowledged; but it was thought best, in the present unsettled state of the Presbyterian church, to take no definite action at present, on the subject of a correspondence proposed y our Presbyterian brethren. By another year, the legal controversy now existing, will, in all probability be settled, when the General Association can act more understandingly on the subject; and receive delegates from either or both of the bodies, claiming to be a Presbyterian Church, as, in their wisdom, they may see best. The Secretaries and Agents of our different religious and benevolent societies were heard, as usual, before the Association. We would call the attention of our readers, particularly, to the resolutions passed in favor of the MASSACHUSETTS MISSIGNARY SOCIETY. It is earnestly hoped, that the auxiliary societies therein recommended, will be speedily formed by every Conference and Association the State that have not already been thus organized.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 25, 1839. The Delegates to the General Association of Mas chusetts, enjoyed a beautiful day for travelling to this place, and an unusually large number were present at the opening of the meeting. They assembled in the meeting-house of Rev. Mr. Hall, at 5 P. M. Nelson, of Leicester, was chosen Moderator; Rev. Mr. Crosby, of Charlestown, was chosen Scribe; and Rev. J. D. Condit, Assistant Scribe The following delegates were present:-Berkshire Association-Rev. Messts. H. N. Brins

made and T. S. Clarke. Hampshire-Messrs. N. Perkins and J. D. Condit. Hampden-Mr. S. Backus.

Franklin-Messre. R. C. Hatch and B. F. Clarke. Brookfield-Messrs. S. A. Fay and Eaton. Hurmony-Messrs. C. B. Kittredge and T. Edward Worcester Central-Messrs, Nelson and Emerson Worcester North-Messrs. C. Mann and S. K.

Middlesez Union-Mr. J. S. Davenport. Middlesex South-Mr. J. W. Cross Woburn-Messrs. Pickett and Leavitt. Andover-Ralph Emerson, D. D.

Essex North-Messrs. March and L. Clark. Salem and Vicinity-Messrs. W. Gale and B Suffolk North-Messrs. Wm. M. Rogers and Day

Suffolk South-Messrs. D. M. Lord and C. Marsh. Norfolk-Messrs. A. Q. Duncan and Wm. Cornell. Taunton-Messrs. O. Fowler and C. W. Allen. Old Colony-Messrs. J. Bigelow and Burt. Pilgrim-Messrs. Moore and Whitmore,

Vineyard Sound-Messrs. II. B. Hooker and Brewster-Messrs. S. Pratt and S. Hardy.

Massachusetts Missionary Society-John Codm D. D. and Mr. J. S. Clarke. Rev. Mr. Hall, pastor of the chur h, and Rev. Dr nell, Secretary.

DELEGATES FROM FOREIGN BODIES Evangelical Consociation of Rhode Island-Mr.

General Association of Connecticut-Messrs. Pun derson and Whitmore Vermont-Messrs. Wright and Babcock. New Hampshire-Mr. A. Tobey.

General Conference of Maine-Mr. C. Hobart. After prayer by the Moderator, the following Com-

ittees were appointed:-On organizing the Association, Messra. Mann, Snell and Emerson.

On business for present meeting, Messys. Saell.

1156 St. 10

Perkins and Codma On Treasurer's Account, Mesers, H. Mann and

On Narratives of State of Religion, Dr. Emerson and Messrs. Hooker, Mann, Punderson and Hobart. Agents for publishing and distributing the Minutes, Messre. Croeker and Brewster.

Committee of Publication, Messrs. Crosby, Rogers and Adams. Messra. Bennett, Picket and Leavitt, of Woburn

Association, to prepare next Pastoral Address. The Pilgrim Association, to appoint next Preacher. The Committee on Membership and Taxation, ported the following resolution which was adopted:-Resolved, That the resident members of the dis-

ociation from which they come. On Wednesday, at 2 P. M. Narratives of State

Religion were received, and are as follows:-Berkshire Association .- Churches harmoni icense law has promoted temperance cause. Subbath Schools very prosperous. Increasing attention is paid to sacred music, which has operated happily n increasing the number at public worship. Some special influence of the Spirit at Dalton and West Stockbridge.

Hampshire .- Though no general revivals have prevailed the past year, yet at Leverett, in Amberst College, and the Mount Holyoke Female Sominary, there have been precious influences from above. There is greater attendance on public worship, and the monthly concert has increased in interest, since it has been changed from Monday to Sabbath evening. The Assembly's Catechism much used in Sabbath Schools, which are prosperous.

Hampiten .- Four ministers have been settled and three dismissed. A very interesting revival has been enjoyed in West Springfield. More than one hun dred have indulged hope. In seventeen families the altar of prayer has been erected. An unusually large number of the converts are males. Several other places have enjoyed more or less of the special influence of the Spirit.

Franklin.-Religion in several of the churche prosperous. Many have been added to them as the ruits of former revivals. Special influences of the Spirit have been enjoyed in several congregations. Four pastors have been dismissed.

Brookfield .- The first church in Ware has enjoyed revival, and conversions have occurred in various other towns. Increasing attendance on public worship. The license law has given a happy impulse to the temperance cause. General interests of piety gradually advancing.

Harmony .- Several of the churches have been r freshed, and all are walking in the order of the gospel. Worcester Central .- There have been hopeful inversions in Rutland, East Millbury and West Boylston. Twenty have indulged hope in Berlin; 20 in Holden, all from the Sabbath School. Seventy have joined the church in Shrewsbury, 32 in first church in Worcester, and 28 in Calvinist church. Large accessions have been made to the churches in Paxton, Princeton and Oxford. In Princeton 125 are numbered as indulging hope, in a recent revival.

Worcester North .- No extensive revivals, yet there have been valuable additions to the churches. South Royalston has been refreshed.

have been exiled from the houses of worship of their fathers. They have suffered much, and yet are pros perous. Refreshings from above have been enjoyed in Pepperell, Groton, Acton and Dunstable

Middlesex South .- Partial refreshings have been enjoyed in Concord and Saxonville, though no general revival has prevailed.

Woburn .- Some of the churches have enjoyed special influences. Church in Reading has received 18. Burlington 30. Every church has received some new members. Benevolent institutions well sustained. Temperance cause has advanced in some towns, but has gone back in others.

Andover .- A happy work of grace has been en oved in the west parish of Andover. Of fifty who have expressed hour, 20 have united with the Che A new church, and of fair prospects has recently been formed in Lowell. Rev. Mr. Pierce, of Methuen, has recently died. Theological Seminary in Andover is in a flourishing condition; an increase of students the past year.

Essex North .- Several of the churches have been refreshed in Amesbury Mills, Bradford, Georgetown, Ipswich, Newburyport, Newbury and Rowley. Work of grace carried on by common means only. Sabbath Schools flourishing. License law generally approved. Salem and Vicinity .- License law has awakened

great attention, and its value is deeply felt. Several churches refreshed from above. In the Tabernacle church for more than two years past, there has been no month in which there have not been some cases of hopeful conversion. During the year 1838, thirtysix were added to the church by profession. A large number of these were adults and heads of families. In Beverly more than usual interest. Also in Gloucester, more than 300 cases of hope among all denominations in that town. In Manchester, 170 have indulged hope; 59 have been added to the church In Essex, 15 added to church, and 15 or 20 hopeful conversions in Ipswich, in each society. Forty have expressed hope in Topsfield. The revivals have been peaceful in their progress, and in use of common means, except in one case. Middleton now enjoying

Suffolk North.-Fourteen churches. All have pastors but one. Two hundred and sixty-nine have been received to these churches the past year by profession. Much external prosperity, though no special and deep religious interest. Piety of the churches increasing in intelligence and becoming in its operations more like the pulsations of health, calm, equa-Suffolk South .- One hundred and ninety-eight

have been added by profession to the churches the past year. All the churches have pastors. Increased attendance on public worship. No general revival, but the word of God constantly attended with good effects. The Mariner's church in Boston, has been much blessed the last three years. Norfolk.-Some of the churches have enjoyed

special spiritual blessings; among them, South Weymouth and Milton. Benevolent institutions well sus-Taunton.-Additions to most of the churche

Seventy to the three churches in Taunton. An interesting revival in the Female Academy in Norton. It commenced on the last day of February, the day of prayer for the seminaries of our land. Several young ladies, who were unconcerned at the comm of that day, were hopefully led to Christ before its close. Most of those not before converted, obtaine hope in this revival. Scarce any term has passed since the erection of the institution without conver-

Old Colony. -All the churches are supplied with place. During the winter and spring, th or stated supplies. An interesting revival in South Dartmouth. Churches peaceful and harmonious. and congregation. Early in April, a pro-Pilgrim. -Thirty-three have been added to the

irches. No revivals past year. Vineyard Sound .- A season of revival of limited

and Edgartown. Churches generally prosperous. Brewster .- Several conversions recently in Truro fixty converts in North Wellfleet and forty in South Wellfleet, as the fruits of a revival the past winter. Twenty hopeful conversions, since year began, in Orleans. In South Denais, a powerful work of grace has brought to repentance about fifty souls, from the lad in the Sabbath School to the sea captain of grey hairs. About 60 conversions have occurred in a recent revival in Yarmouth. There are 4,000 seamen in the bounds of this Association; 653 of them profess religion; 40 vessels have daily worship on board.

The following ministers have died during the past ear:-Messrs, Pierce, of Methuen, Brown, of Had ey; Hurlburt, of Sudbury; Tinker, of Ashby; Phillips, Forbes and Field.

The delegates from other Ecclesiastical Bodies gave nteresting reports and facts concerning the state of Zion in their bounds. We have no room to enlarge upon them.

Rev. Cyrus Mann was appointed second preache before the Massachusetts Missionary Society. Rev. Mr. Brinsmade, of Pittsfield, preached Wed nesday evening, in behalf of Home Missions.

The next meeting of the Association is to be The Committee to whom was referred the letter Rev. Dr. Cox, respecting the Presbyterian church,

ade the following report, which was adopted:-"The Committee to whom was referred a co munication from the Rev. Dr. Cox, inviting, on the part of this body, a continuance of corres with that portion of the Presbyterian church which he represents, on the terms on which it has previously existed in the Presbyterian Church, irrespective of the legal question that now agitates said church and which still remains unsettled, have attended to the subject committed to them, and beg leave to report;

"That, while in the absence of Dr. Cox, his co nunication be respectfully acknowledged in our Minutes, this body, considering the present unsettled tate of the legal controversy existing in the Presbyan Church, take no further action at their present session on the subject of said communication.

The Pastoral Address, a very interesting document, was read by Rev. D. Phelps, of Groton, and referred to the Publishing Committee.

Rev. Mr. Lord was heard in behalf of seamer N. Crosby, Esq. was heard in behalf of the claims the temperance cause. Rev. Mr. Cresby made a statement respecting the

present organization, plans and operations of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society. Rev. Mr. Smith was heard in behalf of the missionary operations of the American Sunday School Union. The cause of Home Missions was presented by the Rev. Joseph S. Clarke, Secretary of the Massachusetts

Missionary Society, and the following Resolutions,

offered by the Rev. Dr. Codman, and advocated by the Rev. Tertius S. Clark, were unanimously adopted. Resolved, 1. That the cause of Home Missions is arts, and shall receive our cordial and

continued support. Resolved, 2. That, as the success of the Massa-Resolved, 2. That, as the success of the Massa-chusetts Missionary Society depends in a great meas-age man the efficient as the recommended to every district Association or Conference in our connection, which has not before done it, to organize itself into a society auxiliary to the Massachusetts Missionary Soety, to attend particularly to the waste places wi its own bounds, and to raise money annually b lic contributions or otherwise, to aid the funds

Dr. Emerson was heard in behalf of the Foreign Evangelical Association. The following resolution respecting the Sabbath

School cause was adopted:-Resolved. That the missionary operations of the american Sanday School Union and the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, in the destitute parts of Batavia, that he will always refrain from the state of the same of the sa

our country, meet with our cordial approbation A resolution was adopted deprecating the violation of the Subbath by rail roads and in other ways in this State, and expressive of the desire to unite with other Christians in every suitable means to bring this evil

A resolution was also passed as follows:

Resolved. That this Association regard with deep regret, the recent violation of the law of God respecting the Sabbath by Congress at its recent session, in prosecuting its business on that holy day; and do in answer to which, they propose that it onsider this example as highly injurious to the best nterests of our beloved country.

Associational Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Nott, of Wareham, from Isaiah 2: 2; and the between the two societies, in the Dutch East Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to a large assembly of professed disciples of Ch.

RECENT REVIVALS. ROCHESTER, MICHIGAN .- Last spring, this little

church consisted of 28 members. Rev. P. Barbour was at that time called to labor among them; when, assisted by Rev. A. S. Wells, of Troy, Michigan, a protracted meeting was held, which was blessed of God. Between forty and fifty were added, at the first communion, and more or less at every succeeding communion. An effort was made, and the means raised for the supply of preaching, two thirds of the time for a year. The only place of worship was a school house, which was occupied in connecof the Royal Mail on the Lord's day. tion with three other denominations. This place chant Company also, at a full meeting took soon became too strait for them, and they resolved to build a house of worship. A neat and commodious 52 to 17. In Bath, a Society has been for house was accordingly erected; which was dedicated | prevent the violation of the Lord's day, and to p thanksgiving day. In March last, another protracted meeting was held thirteen days; which resulted in the addition of eighteen or twenty to the Presbyteri- of places throughout England. The Derbyshire an church, with the hopeful conversion of some others, who went elsewhere. There is a Congregational nection with them 85 associations, comprising church in this place, which numbers about nineteen parishes. Their attention is directed to two of

GREEN BAY, MICHIGAN.-Rev. Stephen Peet writes from Green Bay, to the editor of the Michigan Observer, that, early in January last, there began to be manifest among the members of the church an ingreased spirit of prayer am ng Christians, and unu- the Lord's day. sual solemnity in the community. Soon, there were two hopeful conversions among the young men. In February, extra meetings were held-preaching or Staffordshire Society, and the inhabitants of Bri prayer meetings more or less every day; which have shown themselves particularly xealous on were characterized by stillness and solemnity. The point, and have addressed memorials to the promeans used were, the simple exhibition and application of the truth, in preaching and conversation; with sance of Sunday travelling on their lines. One one or two meetings for inquirers. Fifteen, ten of way company have acquitted themselves nobly; them young men, have been added to the church; of the Bristol and Exeter Railway. and the effect upon Christians has been happy—the tone of piety deepened, the spirit and habit of prayer improved, and activity increased. The general influence on the community has been favorable, and one new establishment broken up.

of considerable power has been experienced in this Lord's day, and associations for its abelity

ing was held for twelve days. The meetin characterized by solemnity, reverence, and aw preaching was evangelical and instructive; and extent has been enjoyed in Falmouth, North Falmouth fifty give evidence of conversion, thirty have already united with the church

ENGLAND .- Rev. Dr. Matheson, corre

of the New York Evangelist, gives in counts of special religious services at Bur and Wolverhampton, which he says have | ductive of the happiest effects. At the fore the ministers assembled by themselves, part of each day, and occupied several hopressing their opinions and experience on vi jects connected with the Christian mi much was learned that was exceedingly useful more felt. They were seasons of hallow ment, and sweet fraternal intercourse. The meetings were well attended. At the morning meetings, 600 persons attended; and in the the largest houses of worship were crowded Much additional interest was given, both to f vate and public meetings, by the presence of Mr. Kirk, who came down on purpose from Lor and communicated much information respcountry. His addresses produced a most faimpression. About fifty ministers attended the ings, among whom were some Baptists and Episcopalian. The first evening after the public sices closed, upwards of 100 persons came to Mr. James' vestry, as inquirers, and on a seco ning, about 80; and he spent hearly two conversing with individuals, who called up under serious impressions. Rev. Mr. East Congregational minister, had a consider of inquirers. Rev. Dr. Patton, of New York, ed for Mr. James, the Sabbath morning after

At Wolverhampton, the meetings lasted for An early prayer meeting was held on Monday ing. Sermons were preached on the first fo nings, to the unconverted, to the professor, undecided, on the loss of the soul. Dr. Pan addresses on Monday and Friday evenings sermon on the loss of the soul, was preached East, of Birmingham,-the same preached twenty years ago, in the Taber London, which arrested the attention of the Rev. Williams, the missionary, then a thoughtless and was the means of his conversion. On Ti afternoon, there was a meeting of the Mater ciation. About 50 or 60 members were n others to the number of 300, when Mr. James bly and affectionately addressed both pare children. The effects of these meetings are aging.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH BOARD MISSIONS

This Board, being connected with the Board, its proceedings will be interesting to a ers. We have therefore collected a few ites their annual report.

The jealous and exclusive policy of the Duternment in Netherlands India, throws serie cles in the way of missionary operations there. be een by the following regulations, adopted by government in August, 1837:

1. No missionary from any foreign coermitted to establish himself any who permitted to establish himself any where it lands India, excepting the island of Borneo, mission to be granted only to the Netheria sionaries, under restrictions hereafter to be

 Each foreign missionary who may app mission on the island of Borneo, shall be remain for one year at Batavia before such can be obtained, to the end that the govern have the opportunity of becoming acquaintic his character, and to make the necess garding his knowledge of the language

morals of the people among whom he witablish himself.

3. No missionary shall proceed to Born the natives in such a manner as to weaken a obedience required by the authorities pl them, and that this declaration shall be sent to the Government.

A memorial, on this subject, signed by the taries of the American Board and the Co Secretary of the Board of the Dutch Reforms has been addressed to the Governor General of erlands India. A letter has also been add the Netherlands Missionary Society, on this ries of this Board be delivered over to commissioned and sent out under their Colonies. This proposal, however, is de brethren of the mission sent out by the B meeting held at Singapore, in September last, ed as soon as possible, to make a decisive atte establish a mission on the western Coast of Bo

THE SABBATH .- RAILWAYS .- POST OFFICE DE LIVERY .- PUBLIC OPINION.

From the Scotch "Christian Herald," w that a great and increasing excitement exists other side the water, on the subject of Sabba tions. Petitions " numerously and respecta of the Royal Mail on the Lord's day. The voted a petition on the same subject, by a ma ecute the railroad laborers for working on the bath. Similar societies are formed in a great no ciety have been particularly active, and have viz. the running of the mail, and the delivery ters on the Saldath. The chemists, druggists at apothecaries, both in London and Edinburgh, ha taken up the subject with great warmth, and m have resolved in both cities to close their shops

Railway travelling is mentioned as one of the n extensive modes of Sabbath desecration. The No. tors and directors of railroads, urging the dis-

There is a stendy advance of public opinio favor of the observance of the Sabbath. An atten lately made to open the Zoological gardens at chester on the Sabbath, was happily negatived majority of 95 to 14 of the proprietors. Laudah efforts are making in London to suppress that YORK, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, N. Y .- A revival grace to a Christian metropolis, -open trading

July 5 been formed in of the principal t elose their shops, Master of D. req ters to them on ments are getting

how Christian-like how worthy of il Quere-Is the sa Are the shocking labbath to call f NEW

System of Thea God. pp. 424 Philadelphia. ampton. Sold We rejoice to I in the character of structor to children matters in this m terial labor, impose are sure the Christ celled, by the reof his various p period of authorshi afflicted moth to be the prayer o have some suspic will neither cease loved mother c still holier motive ample resources bryo. His hand The Christian co will forbid it; heav

mendation, except

on each of its page criticise it, and can

is welcome to the have no heart for it It is an admirable unble instruction to have reached the ye the Divine Attrib sophical treatise on to children. Child will interest them. will remember it. conviction of the tre effort can efface. I to the use of child of any man. None out profit. " Truth foolish. Illustration introduced. Eve nant with meaning. out injury. It is ear thor may pursue the gard to future volu children in years, bu ledge.

THE THREE LAST T By Rev. Joseph T ton; Crocker & B An able correspon for " our lack of serv lie. A full conviction

dation there given, at ume to meet a presen lie, is our only reason tion, and, we hope, p every family and s ors of love," add the evangelical volumes : My SAVIOUR: or de

Jesus Christ. By land. 2nd edition James B. Dow, 36t A strictly devotion sentence the same spir to die. The medita probably designed to Sabbaths in the year, efforts to attain most Saviour, which constitu uine faith, and the a will not aid very much itual-mindedness of a

desire to the day when STORIES TO TEACH P. Stone, Principa Female Teachers, 18mo. Boston; J. A highly entertain for little children; i MIND is; how the RIGHT; WHY the mi word, it is intellectu that any child may ended to their which cannot fail to leachers have skill t tion of their children auxiliary to their labor be read only for the s and fail to impart the

the author.

THE SCHOOL BOY; or and duty. pp. 180, Boston; Crocker & It is searcely possib of the adaptedness of convert to his opinions he may meet on his jo Ilis countenance is co modesty of youth. His eye of wisdom herself. right things, and they f Silos, fractifying every along their course. He has an imagination as after the inundation of as the crystal drops of almost as numerous fall those who come into fe ble advice to every you hope they are many) is with this fascinating " . so coyness about him; so tinge of haughtiness and affectionate. In a v and there is no mistake

r and spring, there had be and an lemnity in the chard y in April, a protracted meeting was nity, reverence, and awe; the conversion, thirty of who

Dr. Matheson, correspond. angelist, gives interesting ac-gious services at Birminghan which he says have been proeffects. At the former place by themselves, in the earl occupied several hours in ex nd experience on various su was exceedingly useful, by seasons of hallowed enjoy-nal intercourse. The public inded. At the morning praye tended; and in the rahip were crowded to exce est was given, both to the p ngs, by the presence of R on purpose from Londor ch information respecting to ministers attended the me e some Baptists and evening after the public a f 100 persons came to Re nirers, and on a second er spent fearly two days als, who called upon his. Rev. Mr. East, anoth , had a considerable nur

he meetings lasted four d was held on Monday mor ed, to the professor, to the first four expension of the soul. Dr. Patten ga nd Friday evenings. soul, was preached by the same sermon whire ago, in the Tabernacle ry, then a thoughtless you conversion. On Thur neeting of the Maternal 0, when Mr. James a dressed both parents these meetings are en

Patton, of New York, piene

Sabbath morning after t

CHURCH BOARD O ected with the Ar Il be interesting to our re

ve policy of the Dutch dia, throws serious ob ary operations there, as s

any foreign country shall e island of Borneo, the ally to the Netherlands ons hereafter to be made nary who may apply for Borneo, shall be oblige atavia before such ada that the government the language, eustome,

er oath, or in some of junself before the Resider hys refrain from instruc-mer as to weaken the pa-

ard and the Correspond the Dutch Reformed chur Governor General of No ary Society, on this subje propose that the mission ivered over to them, under their direction. eration in missionary laborates, in the Dutch East India I, however, is declined. sent out by the Board, at a re, in September last, resolv make a decisive attempt e western Coast of Bo

WAYS .- POST OFFICE DE-TBLIC OPINION.

istian Herald," we lea excitement exists on the the subject of Subbath vio usly and respectably sign aring in against the canal full meeting recently held. me subject, by a majority nety has been formed to he Lord's day, and to prosfor working on the Sa formed in a great number active, and have in conintions, comprising 95 is directed to two o il, and the delivery of letchemists, druggists and

ndon and Edinburgh, h great warmth, and many ioned as ene of the m h desecration. The North he inhabitants of Bristo ticularly zealous on this morials to the proprie

ads, urging the dis

themselves nobly; that ilway. Sabbath. An attempt gical gardens at Machappily negatived by a proprietors. Laudable to suppress that dis--open trading on the

lines. One rail-

been formed in various districts of the city, and many of the principal tradesmen have pledged themselves to close their shops, and their number is daily increasing. Many influential persons in Derby and the neighborhood, have addressed a letter to the Post-Mister of D. requesting him not to forward their letpers to them on the Lord's day; and similar docu-

Jaly 5, 1829.

ments are getting up elsewhere.

Such a movement—how honorable! how salutary! how Christian-like! how momentous in its bearings! how worthy of the father land of the Paritans! Quere—Is the same spirit extinct in our own country Are the shocking and increasing desecrations of the Sabbath to call forth no opposit

NEW PUBLICATIONS

TRUTH MADE SIMPLE: being the first volume of a System of Theology for children. Character of God. pp. 424, 18ano. By Rev. John Todd, philatelphia. Published by J. H. Butler, Northmpton. Sold by Crocker & Brewster, Boston. We rejoice to meet again our dear brother Todd; in the character of the tender friend and religious instructor to children. His inimitable skill in managing ture in this most difficult department of minis terial labor, imposes on him on obligation, which we are sure the Christian public will not consider cancelled, by the removal of the alledged existing cause of his various publications. If the termination of his period of authorship is to arrive when the claims of an afflicted mother on his filial duties cease, it ought to be the prayer of all that she may five titl her son shall have reached three score years and ten. We have some suspicion however that our good brother will neither cease to write or publish when that belaved mother ceases to breathe. Some other and still holier motive will continue to draw forth his ample resources for the benefit of the present genertion of the young, and other generations yet in embryo. His hand can't be still, till death stills it. The Christian community will forbid it; conscience will forbid it; heaven forbids it.

As to the work now before us, it needs no commendation, except that which it carries to the reader on each of its pages. Whoever may be disposed to criticise it, and can find proper materials for criticism, welcome to the honor of his necless labor. We have no heart for it; and perceive no occasion for it. It is an admirable volume; and will convey more valuable instruction to ninety-nine out of a hundred who have reached the years of maturity, than " Clark on the Divine Attributes," or any other formal philoapplical treatise on the same subject. It is adapted children. Children need just such a volume. It will interest them. They will understand it. They will remember it. Hafed's dream alone will fasten conviction of the truth it inculcates, which no time nor effort can efface. But though designed and adapted to the use of children, it is not beneath the study of any man. None can give it fixed attention without profit. " Truth made simple," is not truth made feelish. Illustrations are many, and familiar, and expanded; but not too much so; nothing superfluous introduced. Every word and sentence is pregnant with meaning, and none could be omitted withost injury. It is earnestly to be desired that the auther may pursue the course he has suggested, in regard to future volumes, and thus not only instruct hildren in years, but all who are children in know-

THE THREE LAST THINGS; the resurrection of the body, the day of judgment, and final retribution.

By Rev. Joseph Tracy. pp. 104, 18mo. Boston; Crocker & Brewster. 1859.

An able correspondent has already noticed this

work in our columns, and thus more than made up for "our lack of service" to the author and the puble. A full conviction of the truth of the recommendation there given, and of the adaptedness of the volame to meet a present and pressing want of the public, is our only reason for subjoining our own views of i after having read it ourselves with much satisfaction, and, we hope, profit. It is worthy of a place in every family and social library, and deserves the special attention of those, who to all their other " labors of love," add the gratuitous distribution of small evangelical volumes among the intelligent poor.

My Saviour: or devotional meditations, in proce and verse, on the names and titles of the Lord Jesus Christ. By the Rev. George East, Eng-Junes B. Dow, 362 Washington St. 1839. A strictly devotional book; breathing from every

entence the same spirit in which the Christian wishes to die. The meditations are fifty-two in number, probably designed to correspond with the fifty-two Sabbaths in the year, and to assist the believer in his efforts to attain most naturally, that assimilation to his Saviour, which constitutes his main evidence of gensine faith, and the aliment of his spiritual joy. It will not aid very much the intellectual movements of Cambodia.

A highly entertaining as well as instructive book A name of the world; yet the most inviting of all that part of the world; yet there is nothing inviting to a worldly man, or a world-NIND is; how the mind THINKS; how to think work, or he will fail of finding the state of the world; yet there is nothing inviting to a worldly man, or a world-ning in the state of the world; yet the mind the mind should be governed. In a word, it is intellectual philosophy, simplified so far it at all. that any child may understand it; and each point is recommended to their attention by a parable, or story which cannot fail to delight them. If parents or teachers have skill to use this volume in the education of their children, they will find it a valuable agailiary to their labors; otherwise, it will probably he read only for the sake of the amusement it affords, and fail to import the solid instruction aimed at by the author.

The School Boy; or a Guide for youth to truth and duty. pp. 180, 18mo. By J. S. C. Abbott. Boston; Crocker & Brewster. 1839.

sound that has ever been made, still exists—that its sound that has ever been made, still exists—that its sound that has ever been made, still exists—that its sound that has ever been made, still exists—that its sound that has ever been made, still exists—that its sound that has ever been made, still exists—that its short in this theory or not, there is an analogy in the cause of missions, which is not fancy. The accumulating influence in favor of this cause, is coming in from all parts of the world; and it will go on and increase, till the last elect soul shall be gathered in. And, may we not say, in a certain sense, this influence is accumulating in share and the sound in the last elect soul shall be gathered in. And, may we not say, in a certain sense, this influence is accumulating in heaven? Think of the beloved missionaries who have gone to heaven—with what thrilling interest they look upon the advancement of this acceptance. In a word he is a "lovely fellow," and factionate. In a word he is a "lovely fellow," and affectionate. In a word he is a " lovely fellow,"

any one individual, in consequence of doing good to thousands; and the more intimate the acquaintance of your families promoted.

MEANS AND ENDS, OF SELF-TRAINING. pp. 278, 18mo. By the author of "Redwood," "Hope Leslie," "Home," "Poor Rich Man," &c. &c. Boston; Marsh, Capen, Lyon & Webb. 1839. If this volume has not that strongly marked relirious character which we ever delight to see in the iterary productions designed to enlighten and enrich ne youthful mind, it is yet worthy of high recommendation, a store-house of incalculable moral instruction, and a treasury of practical truths, that deserve to be deeply engraven on the whole mass of the rising generation. That jost, but indistinctly apprehended idea of EDUCATION, as the business of every day and of every situation; and that equally just idea, that every individual must be mainly his own educator, are very clearly presented on every page, and enforced by a series of illustrations very happily conceived, and ably sustained. That which strikes us as a deficiency, may not strike other minds in like manner: and while we regret that any favorable opportunity should be lost, among so many presented, to inculcate earnestly what we deem the essential and disinctive spirit of the gospel, we cannot but cherish an earnest desire that a volume of so much excellence in every other respect, should find its way into thousands of families, where its moral influence is needed, and where errors exist on the subject of education, which it is designed and well adapted to correct. •

THE WITNESSING CHURCH. By the Rev. John Harris, D. D., author of Mammon, Great Teacher, etc. First American edition. pp. 90, 32mo. Boston; Gould Kendall & Lincoln.

Dr. Harris aims to show, that the church is express y designed, in its relative capacity, and as the depositury of the knowledge of salvation, to be Christ's witness to the world; that in every age it has prospered or declined in proportion as it has fulfilled or neglected this special office; that its motives and responsibilities are greater now, than at any other preceding period of history; and therefore its members ough anxiously to survey its wants and its resources for answering that end. It is unnecessary to say that the xecution of this work is good, like the design of it; for whatever the author does with his pen, is by common consent acknowledged to be well done. He sustains his high character here, and presses his great argument with all his characteristic force and beauty.

PARK STREET CHURCH-JULY 1, 1839.

After singing, Rev. Mr. Boies offered prayer in be-half of the company of Missionaries present. Rev. Dr. Anderson said that there would be a deviation from the usual manner of conducting the meeting, in consequence of the presence of a company of Missionaries, who are about to embark for Siam. Five of these, Messrs, Benham, Caswell, French, Heminway, and Lyman B. Peet, are ordained missionaries; who with their wives and two unmarried females, Miss Pietce and Miss Taylor, make twelve in all. They received their instructions is Middlebury, Yt. In April. It is now nine years since the Board determined on attempting to establish a mission at Siam. Mr. Abeel, who was then in China, was instructed May 20, 1830, to visit Siam; and it is an interesting fact that Mr. Gutzlaff, in June of the same year, addressed a letter to the Board, requesting them to take measures to m the usual manner of conducting the meeting, is

Gutzlaff, in June of the same year, addressed a letter to the Board, requesting them to take measures to establish a mission at that place.

Dr. Anderson proceeded to mention the names of the missionaries, and the time of sending out the several reinforcements; and to state some particulars respecting the field. The kingdom of Siam is situated between the rivers Cambodia and Menam. Since the beginning of the present century, it has extended its kingdom over Laos and part of Canbodia, and has added some new provinces in the Malay peninsula. In proceeding thather, the ship will go the inner side of Sumatra, and touch at Singapore, and beat up against the monsoons, which will be unfavorable when the ship arrives.

e ship arrives.

Of the three or four millions of inhabitants in Siam, 1,600,000 are Siamese, 1,200,000 Laos, 500,000 Chinese, and 300,000 Malays, who are Mahometans, of course. Among the mountains of Laos, there are two or three wild and migratory tribes, who may, like the Karens, be prepared to receive the gospel as soon as it is conveyed to them. There is also said to be a savage race of negroes in these mountains.

These tribes are probably the aborigines of the country. The government of Siam has long been tolerant of different religions, and it is said to be favorable to Americans. Our labors, however, must be, for some years at least, directed almost exclusively to the Chinese and Samese. In process of time, we may be able to enter Laos and the conquered provinces of es have incambodis. The merchants of these countries have intercourse with the interior of China. Though there is no probability that the interior of China. Though there is no probability that the government of Siam will at present permit us to travel this route, yet the great trade that is carried on there, may enable us to send books, and by frequent intercourse with the probability that the government of Siam will at present permit us to travel this route, yet the great trade that is carried on there, may enable us to send books, and by frequent intercourse with the people, to prepare the way, when Providence shall open the door. There are two other routes into China, from Siam, one of which is within the jurisdiction of the English government.

The field to which these brethren are destined is

The field to which these brethren are destined is

Rev. Mr. PEET, one of the missionaries, offered Rev. Mr. PEET, one of the missionaries, offered prayer. Rev. N. Adams followed with some judicious and appropriate remarks. He said the occasion was animating and fall of encouragement. It made him think of an occasion, when he was a boy, on which a great crowd assembled to witness the haunch of a ship. Every thing was prepared, and the ship began to move; but all at once there was an obstruction, and she stood still. A universal chill seemed to pass over the feelings of the crowd, till at last, after some delay, a maximum ran through the growd. "She's pass over the teelings of the crowd, till at hist, after some delay, a mormur ran through the crowd, "She's moving—she begins to go." So it is now, in respect to the missionary cause. He went on to speak in a very happy manner, of the certainty of the progress of this work, and of the accumulating influence of the universe in favor of the cause of missions. Its the universe in favor of the cause of missions. Its beginning was small; but every stroke has told, that she cause to his opinions, of every playful little fellow he may meet on his journey. He is a charming lad, lis countenance is comely, and deep flushed with the modesty of youth. His eye is keen, yet bland as the tye of wisdom herself. His mouth speaketh wholly right things, and they flow as gently as the waters of Siloa, fructifying every goodly plant that germinates along their course. He is full of lively ancodote, and has an imagination as fertile as the plains of Eavon.

and there is no mistake about him. A better com-

panion cannot be found. And there is this excel- that is encouraging and glorious, and especially anianion cannot be found. And there is this excelence about him; he will do none the less good to
my one individual, in consequence of doing good to
housands; and the more intimate the acquaintance
housands; and the more intimate the acquaintance

that is choosing on the more intimate the acquaintance
on the constraint of the constrain thousands; and the more intimate the acquaintance with him, the greater the pleasure and benefit he confers. And should we presume to extend our advice fatther, we would say to parents and guardians, by all means introduce the "school boy" to the companionship of your children, and allow him to talk in your own hearing, and then judge for yourselves, whether your domestic circles are not made happier by his presence, and the best interests of your families promoted.

"" an inverse in favor of missions, onght to encourage your hearts. You, by your estritons and prayers, whether you live, you live unto the Lord, and whether you die, you die unto the Lord, and whether you die, you die unto the Lord, and whether you die, you die unto the Lord, and whether you die, you die unto the Lord, and whether you die, you die unto the Lord, and whether you die not be Lord, and whether you die, you die unto the Lord, and whether you die, you die unto the Lord, and whether you die, you die unto the Lord, and whether you die, you die unto the Lord, and whether you die, you die unto the Lord, and whether you die, you die unto the Lord, and whether you live, you live unto the Lord, and whether you die, you die unto the Lord, and whether you die, you die unto the Lord, and whether you die, you die unto the Lord, and whether you die, you die unto the Lord, and whether you die, you die unto the Lord, and whether you die, you die unto the Lord, and whether you die, you die unto the Lord, and whether you die, you die unto the Lord, and whether you die, you die unto the Lord, and whether you die, you die unto the Lord, and whether you die, you die unto the Lord, and whether you die, you die unto the clark of the churches at home; so that, whether you die, you die unto the churches at home; so that, whether you die, you die unto the churches at home; so that, whether you die, you die unto the churches at home; so that, whether you die, you die unto the lord, and you die unto the Lord, and whether you die, you die unto the churches at hom

Rev. Mr. BENHAM, one of the missionaries, spoke of the power of sympathy, when sanctified, and especially on this subject, in which Christians sympathis more than any other; and it was so peculiarly at such a time as this; for, in regard to some of us, this is on a time as this; for, in regard to some of us, this is our fast prayer meeting—the last we expect to attend in Christendom; and we come here to ask for Christin sympathy—to ask all who do not go, to feel that the missionary work must go forward at all hazards. We claim, as covenant members of Christ's body, that, if one member sullers, all the members should suffer with it. Yet we ask not for pity. The same precept that requires us to weep with them that weep, requires us to rejoice with them that rejoice; and this is the sympathy we ask. We go forth with exceeding great joy and unspeakable. We come to the point of our history to which we have long been looking, and on which all our hopes and interests have centered for long years of laborious and patient preparation. We go forth cheerfully and gladly; and we ask you all to sympathise in our joy, and give thanks. paration. We go forth cheerfully and gladly; and we ask you all to sympathise in our joy, and give thanks to God, on our behalf. We do not wish to be considered as martyrs. We do not wish any to feel that we are making a sacrifice. There is a dignity, honor, and glory, in the missionary work, that ennobles every one that is honestly and properly engaged in it. We do not wish, either, to be regarded as saints, nor venerated as specially holy. We wish you never to forget that we are sinners—great sinners—exceeding great sinners before the Lord—having the some nature, the same temptations, the same temptations are some same temptations. ture, the same temptations, the same warfare, and with some new varieties of temptations, we need, as much as any other Christians, to be prayed for as

We need money, also; and we shall very soon We need money, also; and we shall very soon need a reinforcement; and as we expect not to live very long, we shall need successors. We go to Siam, and most of you remain here. Never forget that the world is our field, and every man ought to be just where God would have him; and it is no more to be deprecated that a man go to Siam without a call from God, than that he should remain at home without a call; and the same obligation rests on every hearer of the word that rests on us—" Let him that heareth say come."

Rev. Mr. CASWELL made some very impressive remarks in connection with the fact that such multi-tudes remain impenitent under the preaching of the gospel at home; & said he wished to leave this thought upon the minds of all, that it is because the 1!e'y Spirit is not poured out; and this is not done, because Christians do not exercise that spirit of prayer, which secures this blessing. O that the day might come, when Christians shall unite in praying that the Holy Spirit may come down with Alunghty power and

Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. AIKEN. The

hymn, "Roll on, thou mighty ocean," &c. was sung; and the meeting dismissed with the bene-diction, by Rev. Dr. JENKS. N.

DEDICATION AND ORDINATION. [From our Correspondent.] HOULTON, Mr. JUNE 25, 1859.

The shire town of the new Aroostook County witnessed last week a Dedication and Ordination. The meeting-house recently built by the first Congregational Orthodox Society of this place, was publicly consecrated to the service of ALMIGHTY GOD, on Wednesday, the 19th inst. and on the Thursday following, the Rev. C. C. BEAMAN received ordination

in the new house.

The fact that no individual had ever before been ordained in Houlton, and the circumstance that a Minister was coming all the way from Boston to preach the ordination sermon, made the occasion an ach the ordination serinor, made in occasion, detached we are by our geographical position, and our immediate forests, from the haunts of civilization.

termediate forests, from the baunts of civilization.

The meeting-house is finely located on a rising ground, and standing between the two small villages ground, and standing between the two small villages of Houlton, is very convenient for the inhabitants. The house, is one of those small gothic chapels so common in New England, about 50 by 40 feet, and is painted white, with green blinds; making with its neat tower, quite an ornament to the village.

There is scarcely a prettier spot for a village in all New England—a pleasant valley is scooped out among gently sloping hills—a small stream of water, winds through the valley, on its way to the river St. John. The prospect from the ridge at the eastern ex-

John. The prospect from the ridge at the eastern ex-tremity of the town, where Hancock Barracks are built, without being sublime, has a mixture of beauty and grandeur about it, which makes it highly picturesque. You look to the north, over a level forest plain, stretching out to Moss Hill, (35 miles,) and you can see a range of hills some 50 or 60 miles dis-tant. As you gaze at the west, high and beautiful ridges, covered with the deepest verdure, rise up one behind another, till the eye rests upon the Giant n tain top of this region, (Kitchdin) about 60 miles dis ant, whose hald summit is for the greater part of the year covered with snow, presenting a beautiful ap-pearance in the sunbeams. The view south and east, is interspersed by high ridges of land, but all around, the verdure spreads, unbroken even by the settle-ments that are lost in the forests.

I sat down to give you some account of our reli-

gious exercises, but the scenery of our district came up before me and desired a remembrance, and I do not know but you will have to put the whole together-hill, valley, village, forest, meeting-house, preachers and inhabitants. The services were as follows:-

DEDICATION.—Reading of Scriptures and Intro-ductory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Bachellor, of Calais; Sermon, by Mr. Beaman, from Gen. xxviii: 17. ORDINATION.—Prayer, and select readings from the Bible, by Rev. Mr. Bacheller; Ordaining Prayer, by Rev. Prof. Shephard, of Theological Seminary, Bangor; Sermon, by Rev. Nehemiah Adams, of Bos-ton; Charge to the Pastor, by Rev. N. Adams; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Prof. Shephard; Con-cluding Prayer, by Rev. N. Adams; Benediction by the Pastor. The house was crowded on both ocnsions, and the exercises were listened to with great nterest by solemn auditories. The Ordination ser-mon, was from text, 2 Cor. v: 19 and 20, and was remarkable for its clearness, and the beauty and apt-ness of its illustrations. It was delivered in the solemn

ness of its illustrations. It was delivered in the soleman and affectionate manner so peculiar to the preacher, and it softened the audience, in many cases, to tears. Prof. Shephard preached a sermon in the evening, on the deceitfalness of sin, which was noted for its strength of language and vigor of thought, as well as forcible delivery.

The masic by the choir, with the accompaniment of the Piano Forte, was of a highly creditable character. Mr. Beaman was ordained as an Evangelist, with reference to his daties as U.S. Chaplain, at Hancock Barracks, as also to what services his official station will allow him to perform, for the new society which he has gathered in Houlton, and which is, as yet, too feeble to sustain its own ministrations. By a mutual arrangement, the troops at the Barracks, and the Congregational Society, will worship together in the now Sanctuary.

The following Original Hymn was sung at the The following Original Hymn was sung at the

When Jacob woke from his bright dream Of Angel visits to our scene; Awe-struck, he shuddered at the beam, Which he at midnight hour had seen.

And thus with all who love the Lord— Guilt on the soul her shadow flings, When HE, who is by Heaven ordained. Deigns to commune with earthly things. The House for Gop which mortals build,

Is ever hallowed to the view; And with JEHOVAH's presence filled; Like Jacob's, it is "dreadful" too. LORD! take this temple for thine own;

A GOOD IDEA.—"Some persons have started a joint stock undertaking, called the 'West Ind's select WHIPPLE & DAMESLES, No. 2 Cornhill. J. 5. Now to thy solenn service given— Long as these walls shall stand, be known, To furnish here the "Eread of Heaven."

THE FOURTH .- The coming Anniversary of Independence will be celebrated by the City Government after the usual fashion. Bells will be rung at senrise, noon and sunset. The Fire Department will parade at 5 1-2 A. M. in the Mall, and be reviewed by the Mayor. At 8 1-2 the Procession will be formed at City Hall, and move through the principal streets to the Odeon. Escort, Boston Light Infantry. Oration by Ivers J. Austin. Sabbath School Celebration at 8 o'clock in Marlboro' Chapel. Mr. Laurent proposes to ascend with his Balloon from Chelsea at 5 o'clock. Several Steam Boats will make excursions in the harbor. The Rail Road Cars will make extra trips into the country. Fire works and music on the Common, in the evening. There will be a large Tem-perance Dinner at Faneuil Hall, and sundry military

nd se ect dinners at the various hotels. MISSISSIPPI COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Mississippi State Colonization So held at Natchez, on the 7th of June, at which resolutions were adopted warmly commending African Colonization; approving the alteration of the Constitution of the American Society, recommending its adoption at the next annual meeting of the State Society, with the condition that the Mississippi Society be permitted to reserve to itself the right of appointing its own agent for their Colony in Liberia; and also recommending the scheme for obtaining \$20,000 annual subscriptions of \$ 10 each.

INDIAN COLONY .- A society has been formed Allegan, Mich. entitled " The Western Michigan Society for the benefit of the Indians." Its design is, to assist the natives in obtaining lands, and to instruct them in religion, science, and agriculture. A purchase has been made of more than two sections of land, by Ottawa Indians from Arbecrosh, situated near Lake Michigan, between Kalamazoo and Grand River, who are to be instructed by Rev. George N. Smith. Mr. Alvin Cox is the General Agent of the DIVORCES.—The Hartford Congregationalist states

that the whole number of divorces granted in the state of Connecticut, is not far from one hundred, annually -an alarming fact, in respect to the morals of the land of steady habits;" for the state of morals must always be expected to accord with the sacredness and fidelity with which the fundamental law of society is garded.

A HORRIBLE STATE OF SOCIETY.—The Natchez

Courier, of June 10, contains a communication of nearly two columns, in answer to a previous statement, respecting an affiny with sword canes, bowie knives, pistols, and double barrelled guns, in which number of citizens of Woodville were partially enguged; from which it would seem that society there little better than that which exists among pirates and robbers-every man going armed, ready to with every one, friend or foe, from whom he happens to receive a real or funcied insult. This is one of the legitimate fruits of slavery, which trains men to the exercise of arbitrary and irresponsible power, and cultivates, instead of restraining the malignant

THE AMERICAN ANNALS OF EDUCATION for July, is just published, and is uncommonly rich in valuable matter; the contents are I. Reading and Reading Books. II. School of Plato at Athens. III. Dillaway's Science. IV. Views of Education in the early days of New England. V. Richard Bentley VI. The History of Marchant Taylor's School. VII. Miscellaneous Intelligence, Notices of Books.

THE NEW YORK MIPROR, No. I, Vol. XVII, comes to us this week, "nent as a pin," as the ladies would say, with an elegant copper-plate Likeness of Prossen M. Wermone, the Poet, and filled with its own variety of Polite Literature, Foetry and Music. Mr. L. Holmes, Assistant Postmaster, Boston, is Agent, and will guarantee subscribers perfect Vol-

Summary of News.

LATE FROM ENGLAND .- The steam ship Liver LATE FROM ENGLAND.—The steam ship Liver-pool, which left Liverpool June 13, and arrived at New York on Sanday afternoon, after a passage of 17 days. The news brought by the Liverpool is not

17 days. The news brought by the Liverpool is not important. She brings the first news of her own arrival in England, on the 2d of June, after a passage of 14 days and 10 hours.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre had been chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, in place of Mr. Abereronshie, where the previously to the temporary adjournment, by a majority of 18 votes. The Jamaica bill had been carried by a majority of 30. The Ministry therefore retained their places.

therefore retained their places.

Parliament met May 27, after their adjournment of Lord Melbourne when they might be expected to have before the House the promised measure in rela-tion to Canada. The latter replied that the governtion to Canada. The inter replied that the govern-ment would introduce a measure on that subject with the least delay possible. Lord Brougham inquired of Lord Normanby whether any steps had been taken for removing from the militia of Upper Canada an indi-vidual of the name of Prince, who, if there was any

truth in the reports published respected him, had disgraced the name of a British officer, and the rank of a Colonel, by ordering four prisoners to be shot.

In Quincy, Jeffrey Richardson, Eaq. of this city, to Miss Just a Colonel, by ordering four prisoners to be shot.

The Marquis of Normanby said, it was perfectly true that something of the nature complained of by the that something of the nature complained of by the Noble and Learned Lord had taken place. Colonel Ayre, and the report stated that the evidence produced before the Commissioners had negatived a great deal of the crucity attributed to Col. Prince's conduct. The result was, that the Government was recommended, under all the circumstances, to take no further proceedings on the subject. In reply to recommended, under all the circumstances, to take no further proceedings on the subject. In reply to this communication, however, her Majesty's Government had expressed to Col. Arthur their strong dis-

mean had expressed to Col. Arthur their strong disapprobation of Col. Prince's conduct.

Lord Brougham thought there could be no objection to produce the evidence of the investigation alluded to by the Noble Marquis. He had read the
sentence, and that was any thing but satisfactory.

Their Lordships were all acquainted with the case of
Gov. Wall, who had been found guilty of murder,
and because for descript a man to death without as

off Tuskar; at midnight abreast of Holy Head, and anchored in front of George's Pier on Sanday morning at a quarter past ten; the weather during the homeward passage was fine; the sea was quite smooth. Light airs from the eastward prevaided. The progress of the vessel was, however, retarded, both on the outward and homeward passage, by thick fogs, though she met with no floating ice, as has been erroneously stated by a contemporary.

She has brought home 86 cabin passengers, the whole number for which she had accommodation, having refused many who offered. Arong them are the flon. Daniel Webster, the celebrated American Senator, and his lady.

Beige ton Market - Monday, July 1, 1839.

From the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

At market 170 Beef Cautie, 12 working Osen, 25 Cows and Calves.—Bele State—Prices have further declined, and we receive massed. The quality 25 a 825; second public of a 25 and 475.

September 120 Senator 120 Se She remained at New York from the 7th to the 18th ult. On the afternoon of the latter day, she sailed on her return passage; on Saturday the 1st inst. she was off Tuskar; at midnight abreast of Holy Head, and anchored in front of Goorge's Pier on Sanday morning at a quarter past ten; the weather during the homeward passage was fine; the sea was quite smooth. Light airs from the eastward prevaided. The progress of the vessel was, however, retarded, both on the ontward and homeward passage, by thick fogs, though she met with no floating ice, as has been erroneously stated by a contemporary.

Land Investment Company, 'the chief object of which is not, as in ordinary cases, that of profit, but the in-vestment of capital in the British West Indies, availa-ble for the support and refuge of those negroes and laborers who may be ill-treated or oppressed by planters. The whole of the proposed capitation,000, in shares of £500."

EMANCIPATION AND MISSIONS .- The missio EMANCIPATION AND MISSIONS.—The mission-aries of the London Society in South Africa speak in terms of the highest gratification of the results, thus far, of emancipation in the colony; and they and their friends at home seem disposed to make it the occasion of increased exertions for the salvation of the emanci-pated.—Vermont Chronicle.

"We learn from the New Orleans Advertiser, that

"We learn from the New Orleans Advertiser, that the law of Louisiana which prohibits the entrance of free blacks into that State, is about to be enforced, in consequence of the number of that class who have emigrated thither."

[Suppose Massachusetts should pass and enforce a law, (as she has an equal right and greater cause to do) prohibiting the entrance of slaveholders into that State, "in consequence of the number of that class who have emigrated there," and the demoralizing influence they exert; would it be constitutional, or not?]

Escape from Poison .- On Thursday evening last, Escape from Poison.—On Thursday evening last, Mrs. Joseph Berry, a very respectable lady of this village, her daughter, a little garl four or five years old, and a young lady visiting the family, were very near losing their lives, by eating bread containing areasis.

arsenic.

It seems that her next door neighbor (Mrs. Post.)
being much annoyed with rats, had prepared some
bread in the form of cakes, into which she put a considerable quantity of arsenic, vulgarly called ratsbane.

Mrs. B. having expressed a wish to give the rats in her house some of the same food, Mrs. P. sent her some half dozen of these cakes by a little boy, who, not finding any person in the room which he entered, lef them on the table. Mrs. B. her little daughter, and the young woman before mentioned, soon after came in, and seeing the cakes upon the table, and supposing them to be a Titbit which another lady had promised to send in, immediately commenced eating, but not finding them at all palatable, did not eat the whole. Mrs. B. very soon after, suspecting that all was not included. whole. Mrs. B. very soon after, suspecting that all was not right, made inquiries and ascertained that she had been eating poison, together withesthe child and young lady. They were, of course, dreadfully alarmed, and no time was lost in procuring medical aid. Two physicians living very near, were at the house in a few minutes, who, by doing every thing proper to be done in such cases, and watching in the most assiduous manner through the night, succeeded in saving them from a suffering death. Mrs. B. having a feeble constitution, and having eaten more than either of the others, was the most seriously affected. either of the others, was the most seriously affected, and is still suffering very much, although she is considered in some degree out of danger. Much credit is due to the medical gentlemen, Drs. Kellogg and Rose, for their skilful treatment and untiring attention in this case .- Thomaston Recorder.

Liberality.-Our readers know that the Blind Asvlum has been moved to South Boston. They have heard, also, of the great pleasure these children have in their music. Their organ, therefore, has been an unspeakable delight to them. But in the new establishment this instrument has hitherto proved too small, or for some other reason it became necessary to get a new one. The question was, how to get a new one. The question was, now? The late concerts of the pupils were held with this view, and did something; but it was slow work at the best. In this state of things, one of the officers the other day met a Boston wan—we shall say no more of him—let his works describe him. "Well, how do him—let his works describe him. "Well, how do you get on now?"—"Oh, very well." "Nothing wanting?—I should like to do something for you if there is." The matter of the organ then came out. "Well, get you an organ made to sait you—spare nothing; and when the bill comes in, call on me for three thousand dollars. My check shall be ready." It was suggested that this was nore than would be wanted. "Very well, then; do what you like with the mentage out while the because in the war. wanted. "Very well, then; do what you in the mat-the surplus; only don't let me be known in the mat-ter." It is creditable to Boston that such things can ter." It is creditable to Boston that such things can be done here, and the individual set be detected; but so it is, and long may it continue to be so.

[Mercantite Journal.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The regular Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Education Society, will be held at their Rooms in Boston, on Wednesday, the tent day of July, 1859, at 10 v-clock A. M. An Examining Committee of the Board will attend at the same place on Tuesday, the day preceding, at 3 o-clock P. M., for the examination of Candidates who shall apply for the patronage of the Society. By order of the Board, 2w. WM. Cogswell, Sec*ry.

A CARD.—The Subscriber acknowledges with gratitude,

an Fract Society. May the Lord reward them a thousand old. DANIEL WIGHT, Jr. Theo'l Sem'y, Andover, June 19, 1859. EBBATUN.—The Normal School at Barre will be opened on e first Wednesday of September, and not on the fifth, as stated in the advertisement in last week's paper.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Issae M. Bassett, to Miss Eliza Ann, daughter of the late Jacob Farrar, Esq.—Mr. Thomas Davis, to Miss Lejizabeth M. Batchelder, of Boston—Mr. Law, M. Stebon, of Green Rapids, Mich. to Miss Alejizabeth M. Batchelder, of Boston—Mr. Jassen M. Nelson, of Green Rapids, Mich. to Miss Able C. Bridges. Mr. Joseph F. Moses, to Miss Adeline Louis Moniton.

On Wednesday evening, last week, by Rev. Dr. Sharp, Mr. Wm. H. Gregerson, to Miss Hannah Thompson, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Sharp.

In Quincy, Jeffrey Richardson, Esq. of this city, to Miss Julia L. Brackett.

In West Cambridge, Mr. Wm. Cumston, firm of Louis Ann. The object of this work is two-fold,—list. To facilitate the efforts of the teachers in communication.

In Sumer, Mc. 22d alt. Mrs. Deborah Knight, a native of Dartmouth, N. H. Had she lived till the 19th of July, she would have completed her 195th year. She resided in Portland during the Revolution, and appeared to have a distinct recollection of the occurrences connected with the burning of that place by the British forces.

July 5

IMPORTANT TO STAMMERERS.

WHE Paladelphia Institute for the cure of impediments speech will be opened in this city, (fiscen) for a shift in benefits, will please mismediate application.

NEW BOOK.

NEW BOOK

Y Todd. Truth Made Simple, being the first volume of
a System of Theology for Children; Character of God,
by Rev. John Todd, Fastor of the First Congregational
Charch of Philadelpher. For sale at CROUNER & BREWSTER's,
Washington street.

SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE, 6 Vols. 8vo.

SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE, 6 Vols. 8voThe Stereotype Plates of this work, in 6 volumes, royal
octavo, are new offered for saic. This edition has enjoy is great popularity, and me extensive safe for years; it
can be manufacture and sold at very easy rates, and afford a
satisfactory profit.

Any person disposed to exter upon the publication of
Scott's Family Bible, would be able, doubtless, to do a good
dustiness with these plates, as the work has a subdisting
of reputation among all classes of Bible readers, and is uniqued
to the views and the wants of nearly all the more numerous
denominations in every part of the hand.

The terms will be easy and the price moderate. The stock
on hand, which is light, will be sold with or without the
plates. For further particulars, apply to the subscribers, at
47 Washington street, Boston. CROCKER & BLEWSTER.

July 5.

LICENSE LAW!!!

DEV. Hubbard Winslow's Discourse on the Importance
of Sustaining the Law. Belivered in Bowdon street
Courch, on Sunday Morning, June 16, 1839.
Just Published and for sole, wholesale or retail, at CEGCE.
ER & BREWSTERS, 47 Washington street. July 5.

ABBOTT'S WORKS.

ABBOTT'S WORKS.

DUBLISHED by CROCKER & REEWSTER, 47 Washington street, Boston, and the Young Christian—Cerner Stone—Way to do Good—Houryhead, or Truth through Fiction—McDonner, a Sequel to Hearyhead—Caleb in the Country—Caleb in Town—The Mother at Home—Child at Home—Path of Peace—The School Boy.

July 5. NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS.

Discourses on some of the doctrinal articles of the Clurch of England; also, Lectures on the History of St. Peter, by the Rev. Henry Blunt, A. M., Rector of Sheathan, Surry; Lectures on the History of Abraham and Jacob, by Rev. Henry Blunt, A. M.; Also, Blunt's History of St. Paul, and Lectures on the History of our Lora and Savione Jesus Christ. For sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street.

Carlyle's Miscellanies, Vols. 3 & 4. MHS Day Published, the Miscellaneous Writings of Thom-us Carlyle, Vols. 3 & 4, to match Vols. 1 & 2. Also, a, few copies only two first vols. Published by JAMES MUN-ROE & CO., 134 Washington street.

Discourse on the License Law. TWIE Importance of sustaining the Law. A Discourse de-livered at Bewdoin street Church, on Sunday, June 16, 1899. By Rev. H. Winkins. Just published and for sale by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, No. 9 Corchill. July 5.

Errors of Phrenology Exposed. A N Examination of Phrenology, in two Lectures, by Thomas Small, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, with plates. Just published, for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington street.

July 5.

Mr. Todd's New Book.

TRUTH Made Simple: being the first volume of a system of Theology for Children. Character of God. By Rev. John Todi, Pastor of the 1st Congregational Church of Philadal and Church of Theology. I have seen to this or the system of the Santa of the Santa

Buckminster's Works.

Buckminister: S. Harman.

Bulle Works of Joseph Stevens Buckminister; with Memoris of his Life, in 2 vols.

Graham's Lectures on the Science of Human Life, in 2 vols.

Means and Ends, or Sci-Training, by the author of Redwood, Hope Leslie, Home, Foor Rich Man, &c. &c. "As ye sow, so shall ye reap."
For sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington

New Book for Farmers.

THE Farmer's Own Book of Intellectual and Moral Improvement, by Horace Rooker. Just published, for sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington at. Jy 5.

New & Improved Ed. Dwight's Theology. The New Company of the Company of the Little Company of the College, with a Memoir of the Life of the Author. In four volumes, Just published—for sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington street.

Tyng's Sermons.

SERMONS preached in the Church of the Epiphany, Phil adelphia. By Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Rector-1 vol The White Sulphur Papers, or Life at the Springs of West-ru Virginia. By Mark Pened, E-q. Just received. Por sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington freet.

New Book, by Todd.

FARUTH Made Simple: being the first volume of a system of Theology for Children. Character of God, by Rev. John Todd, author of "Lectures to Children," &c. With a steel frontispeece. Just received and for sale at WEHPLE & DAMRELL'S, No. 9 Corubil.

July 5.

SPIRITUAL IMPROVEMENT;

R, Aid to Growth in Grace. A Companion for the Christian's Closet. By Ray Paimer, Pastor of the 3d Congregational Church, Bath, Ne. pp. 239.

"It seems but us yesterday, that Mr. Palmer came into this region, a youthful and newly constituted prencher of the gasper; and now in addition to several occasional publications of unequivocal merit, we have from this pen the solid volume, rich in thought and evangelical sectionent, well hastered, brackly stated, conclusion, treasured, in the very failer.

ied by Cowper:

"Philosophy haptized
In the pure fountain of eternal love."
Had we time and space, we could very cheerfully enlar,

Grout, of W.
In London, Rev. Joseph C. Bodwell, formerly of Sanboraton, N. H. new of Weymouth, England, to Miss Catharine Sykes, of L.

Ty Communications of Marriages are sometimes sent to us, which we do not publish, because the name of the uriter does not accompany it.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mrs. Almira W. wife of Stephen Catter, Æ 25. In Charlestown, Mrs. Marry, wile of Mr. Wan. Davis, \$72. In East Attlebore, Mr. Sante, El. Everett, & E. 1 in Marriage, Training of Mrs. Sarah, widow of the late Mr. Israel Willand, & In Brimfield, Mrs. Basanas, widow of the late Thomas Illies, Eng. 2.

In Whately, June 14, suddenly, and much lamented, Mrs. In Einfield, Mrs. Sarah, widow of the late Thomas Illies, Land Brimfield, Mrs. Sarah, widow of the late Thomas Illi

"SPAN and adoption institute for the cure of impediments of appear will be opened in this city, (Resten) for a short time only. Persons afflicted desirons of availing themselves of its benefits, will please make immediate application. For admission, testimonials of good moral churacter will be required. Communications, post pold, addressed to D. F. NEWTON. Christian Watchman Gifee, Wilson's Lane, over Mechanic's Resding Room, will receive immediate attention. July 5.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, at the Office of the BOSTON RECORDER, PRICE ONE BOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADMANGE,
CONTENTS OF FEXT WEEKLY, AND ANDELS
WAITING for Diamer, (With a Picture.) The Misery of
having Nothing to Do. Circistian Humdity. Poor
Harry; Or, The Fatal Guarrel. The Inquisition. Getting
Ready. Reflaction in a Church-Yagi. The Giraffe, (With a
Picture.)

BOUND FOLLINES.

Ficture.)

BOUND VOLUMES.

The last Volume of the Youth's Companion, bonne paper covers, may be had at this Office, for \$1 a vol

School Room in the Odeon.

100 LET-a Room eligibly situated for a reased school. Inquire of CHARLES COCK, who a found at the Eucling.

11. A

SEASONS OF PRAYER.

To prayer, to prayer,—for the morning breaks, And earth in her Maker's smile awakes; Ilis light is on all below, abore, The light of gladness, the light of love. Oh then, on the breath of the early sir, Send upward the incense of grateful prayer. To prayer-for the glorious sun is gone, In grayer—for the giornous wan is good.
And the gathering darkness of night comes on,
Like a curtain from heaven's high hand it flows,
To shade the couch where his children repose;
Then kneel, while the watching stars are bright,
And give your last thoughts to the Guardian of night. To prayer,-for the day that God has blest es tranquilly on with its welcome rest; It speaks of creation's early bloom: It speaks of the Prince who burst the temb. Then summon the spirit's exalted powers, And devote to heaven the ballowed hours.

THE LAST WISH.

BY ISAAC M'LELLAN, JR. The celebrated Wilson, the ornithologist, requested that he might be baried near some sunny spot, where the birds would come and sing over his grave. This wish is most

he might be buried near some sunny sort, where it would come and sing over his grave, there it would come and sing over his grave. This wish i beautifully expressed in the following lines.—Backacou In some wild forest shade,
Under some spreading oak, or waving pine,
Or old clos, festcomed with the gadding vine,
Let me be lidd.
In this dim, lonely grot,
No foot, intrusive, will disturb my dust;
But o'er me, songs of the wild bird shall burst—Cheering the spot.
Not amid charnel stones
Or coffins dark, and thick with ancient mould,
With intered pall, and fringe of cankered gold,
May real my house.
The gowd-frop and the violet, lend perfome,
Above the spot, where in my grassy tomb,
Year after year
Within the silver birch tree o'er me hung.
The chirping wen shall read her callow young.
Shall build her dwelling near.
And ever as the purple dawwing of the day
The lark shall chant a passing song above,
And the shrill quall, when eve grows dim and gray,
Shall pipe her hy ma of love.
The blackbird and the thrush,
And golden ortole, shall fit around,
And waken, with a nellow gast of sound,
The forest's solemn hush.
Buts town the

Shall sometimes hither flock, on snowy wings, And sometimes hither flock, on snowy wings, Singing a dirge to me.

Cause of Freedom.

For the Baston Recorder.

NORTHERN CLERGYMEN AND SOUTHERN SLAVERY.

"What course of action ought clergymen at the North to pursue, in regard to Slavery in the Southern States?" This is a sort of "boundary question," not indeed in civil geography, but in practical morals, and as is usually the case with such a question, has long been allowed, on account of its very delicate con alexities, to lie with such a question, has long been allowed, on account of its very deficate complexities, to lie at very loose ends. Some clergymen, acting in the business of moral reform, on the rule of "one thing at a time," have relinquished their general charge of the gospel, and devoted themselves to preaching or lecturing exclusively against the sin of slavery. Others appropring the same favorite principle." plying the same favorite principle, "one thing of a time," not only to the cure of moral evils, but to the keeping of the commandments, having served, as they suppose, a proportionate to be at the sacred altar, rendering to God the mings that are God's, are now entering the leid of political contention, that they may render to Cesar," to fulfil all righteous-less," "the things that are Cesar's." These persons have, for the most part, with no thers, merged their individuality, in the chees, nerged their individuality, in the 'cujum pertur' of some organization, modestly
shranking perhaps, from personal responsibiity, or perhaps, hoping, and very reasonably,
to pass to better advantage in a crowd. The
great majority, however seem to be meditating
some other movement. Many of these are
waiting for existing organizations to dissolve,
and to leave the public ground clear, for a new
and more rational experiment. Some there
are, who, wearied with the slow processes of are, who, wearied with the slow processes of nature, are attempting to hasten the desired dis-solution by forcible appliances,—while others would let the organizations entirely alone, believing that they would die a more signal death, and die, top, at the best time, if left to the uninterrupted workings of their own inherent dis-orders. There are many others, and of these I approve—who would not wait the issue of sting organizations, nor have any organization whatever in the case-but " rising in their own places," as Christian ministers, declare themselves opposed to slavery, and oppose it, in the name and in the spirit of Christianity, as an evil-or a sin, if you please, -that ought

to be done immediately away.

Have not these the right of it? why should Have not these the right of it? why should we want? Abolitionism, as a distinctive organization, is approaching its "fifth act," to be sure, and will ultimately lay off its cumbersome body, but its closing seems not yet, nor should we wait to take our cue from the catastrophe. It shockingly abuses its constitution, but then it housts a strong constitution and is very term them to make the public ment of the strong constitution and is the convulsed, then gathering itself up, as if to die, but after a little space of apparent torpidity, it creets its shining head from beneath its scaly folds, and presently draws forth from the old slowly that so much deformed and impeded it—

This course of a fashionable establishment, and run his chance of bringing his into all the expenses of a fashionable establishment, and run his chance of bringing his wife and children to want. The first is the less that each of the society of those who are minerally devoted to the extension of Christian. The school at Levington will commence on the first developes of the second is next, and the third is bad enough.—Hubbard Winslow.

THINK AGAIN.

A late London paper relates that during the first days after the accession of Queen Victoria to the English throne, some sentences of court narrial soul, and where the lishment and vicing his literally turned out of doors.

G. A dislike for the society of those who are minerally devoted to the extension of Christian for the School at Levington will commence on the first developers of the School at Levington will commence on the first developers of the School at Levington will commence on the first developers of the School at Levington will commence on the first developers of the School at Levington will commence on the first developers of the School at Levington will commence on the first developers of the School at Levington will commence on the first developers of the School at Levington will commence on the first developers of the School at Levington will commence on the first developers of the ver. It sometimes changes its whole body. It is political—then ecclesiastical—then ngain an amalgamation of church and State together. nigh realizes the story of the fabled Vishou of the Hindoos, perpetually shifting its incarnations to suit the caprices of the times.

How long it is to go on with this process of 'And,' strength of the caprices of the times. self-inflicted metempsychosis, still embarrassed, and burdened, (though less and less perhaps by every new form) till it finds its last and most congenial embodyment, or, as we hope, till it drops party organization altogether, and chooses to co-operate with the rest of the people against slavery on the broad basis of a common freedom; we know not,—perhaps not toon: but one thing is certain that a proper action on the part of the people generally, will tend to hasten the result. If the abolitionists see that men can write and speak on the subject, without the aid of Anti-Slavery Societies—can think again. Could we adopt the vote without instructions from Anti-Slavery committees and conventions—can publish books, without branding them with the stamp in odious association, foreclosing their gen eral circulation at the South,-that our thousands of newspapers and periodicals, finding their way to thousands of counting rooms, workshops and firesides, can be made to circuate the healthful pulse of the North, in its free and natural course, throughout the whole country,—they will begin to attach less conequence to their organization, than they now do, and let it fall, very likely, into disuse; perhaps, more summarily, knock it in the head. However this may be—the duty of individual action, or individual responsibility, is imperious. Let ministers of the gospel take this ground—and without delay. It is too late in the progress of the question, to hope, without presumption, that the public interest in it, will subside—or that the people will the sooner settle into a calm, the less they are instructed. On this question, the politics of the country and its social relations, are to hinge; and if on do, and let it fall, very likely, into disuse; On this question, the politics of the country and its social relations, are to hinge; and if on and its social relations, are to hinge; and if on any question of public moment the people need correct information and sound doctrine, it is on this. And who shall be their teachers and guides in this great and inevitable reform, but educated, experienced and responsible men? Teachers and guides there will be. The cry of oppression from the South will have an echo from the free North, from our men places or our Low, in the resentful violence of human passions, or the persuasive voice of divine Truth.

Tr

not the manifesto of its purpose. "If I ca enlist the good, I will not restrain the vile H. D.

Miscellany.

THE BURDEN.

Walking along a hilly road the other day, I observed a young girl, apparently about six-teen, carrying a large bucket of grains, as I supposed, from a brewery not far behind us, to replenish the trough of her pig, or to fatten her fowls. There was something painful in the continued effort with which the poor girl ascended the path. The right arm was evidently on the full stretch downwards, while the left was no less forcibly extended horizontally, to assist, with body and neck inclined in the same direction, in affording a counterpoise to the heavy weight that dragged her eartha while she rested for breath. placing her bucket on the ground, and her hands to her lips, as if to relieve the over-strained muscles, so severely taxed; then, at the foot of the highest ascent, she resumed the

ad, and proceeded more painfully than before.
At this juncture, a girl, considerably less than herself, who was loitering near a gate on the road, accosted her, and after a short par-ley, going round to the other side of the bucket, the special point is the other side of the bucket, she also took the handle; and thus sharing the burden between them, they trotted along with countenance and manner so changed, that I could not but mark them; the expression of fatigue and vexation on the aspect of the burdened traveller gave place to one of sprightly satisfaction, while that of the helper, before vacant and lifeless, brightened with animation as they chatted away. The weary step of the satisfaction, while that of the helper, before vacant and lifeless, brightened with animation as they chatted away. The weary step of the one, and the lazy lounge of the other, were alike succeeded by a light and lively pace; and I hardly knew which was most pleasant to witness, the relaxed outline of the overworked arm, or the vigorous movement of that which had just been folded in useless inactivity. My pace being slow, they soon outstripped me, and turning off into a lane, were presently out of sight. Not so the lesson conveyed: it was one that we all require to learn anew very frequently, for it illustrated a text of daily and almost hourly applicability in every station in nost hourly applicability in every station in ife: "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so life: "Bear ye one anoth

DOMESTIC LIFE.

It is the happiest and most virtuous state of society, in which the husband and wife set out early together, make their property together, and with perfect sympathy of soul graduate all their expenses, plans, calculations, and desires, with reference to their present means, and to their future and common interest.

But it has become a prevailing sentiment,

that a man must acquire his fortune before he-marries;—that the wife must have no smypa-thy nor share with him in the pursuit of it, in which most of the pleasure truly consists;— and that young married people must set out with as large and expensive establishments, as is becoming those who have been wedded for twenty years.

This is very unhappy. It fills the commu-nity with bachelors, who are waiting to make their fortunes, endangering virtue, and promot-ing vice; it mistakes the true economy and design of the domestic institution; and it pro-motes idleness and inefficiency among females, who are expecting to be taken up by a fortune and passively sustained, without any care or concern on their part;—and thus many a modern wife becomes, as a gentleman was once remarking, not a 'help meet,' but only a help

this, especially as it hears pretty severely on the fair sex. When hachelors have made their fortunes, and become some forty or fifty years old, they do not usually take wives of their own and, they do not usuany take wives of their own age, but they then abandon those with whom they have hitherto associated, requite all the pleasure which their society has afforded them with utter neglect; they then select for their companions the young and blooming, and thus leave to their fate a numerous class of worthy

course marry at a suitable age, and adopt the style of living which is justified by his means. But if he is destitute of property, he has three alternatives, and he can take his choice between them. Selecting a prudent and indus-trious person for his wife, he may marry young and live in the style of simplicity adapted to his income; or he can wait till he has acquired a property, so as to be able to support a family in the more modern and fashionable style; or he can marry at any rate, launch fearlessly out

shot. The young Queen read it -- paused --- looked up to the officer who laid it before her, and said, 'Have you nothing to say in behalf of

Nothing-he has deserted three times,' said

Think again, my lord,' was her reply.

And,' said the gallant veteran, as he related the circumstance to his friends, 'seeing her Maesty so earnest about it, I said, he certainly is a ad soldier; but there was semebody spoke as to is good character, and he may be a good man, aught I know to the contrary. "On, thank you for that a thousand times!"

exchained the Queen, and hastily writing 'Par-doned' in large letters on the fatal page, she sent it across the table with a hand trembling with

Now, what a world of instruction, goodness, and true philosophy is contained in these words, think again. Could we adopt their spirit as the rule of our lives, one and all, what a happy change would come over society. In all our business concerns, in our social and meral relations, our political and religious duties, what important results might follow, if, on many, very many occasions, we would think again, ere we depended upon acron. In the anecdote above related, we see the life of a fellow-man depending on the second thought of the mes-enger who bere the fatal death-warrant, and to kind and generous feelings natural in woman, that thought owed its birt's.

When the young man sets out upon the important journey of life, and takes the responsi-bilities of his conduct into his own hand, how vually important may it often be for him to think again, ere he decides upon a course of action Is he to enter into business engagements of Is he to enter into business engagements on which his temporal prosperity mainly depends bet him think again ere he signs a contract, or pledges his honor; for a second thought may save him from min. Is he about to choose a companion for life, even though pure and reciprocal affection may exist, well may it be for him, in many instances, if he should think again—weigh matters well, and balance all probabilities ere the cordian knot is tied. Is he solicited by companions, or induced by inclinations, to en-

existence.

Had he who toils in the prison cloister, buried

who were sick when you were here, are now numbered with those who sleep in the grave. Little Edwin survived only till Tuesday even-Latte Edwin survived only the Tuesday evening. His sweet spirit has fled. Of the wound
was deep to his father and mother. But then, to
open the wound saft wider in our besons, in just
two days more, Martha closed her eyes on mortal scenes forever. Many are the dear recollections of her bright little mind, but we dwell with
peculiar delight on her thoughfulness of her Savious and e-conditions. viour and e ernal truth. She gave good evidence that Jesus was precious to her sou!. We believe she is enjoying now in rapure the bright vision of Jesus' face. When she was dying, she called us all to her, beginning with the o'dest and left with the youngest, and gave a parting embrace."

CONSEQUENCES OF MISCHIEF.

CONSEQUENCES OF MISCHIEF.

My little reader, let me expressly entreat you never to do mischief. You cannot tell where it will end. Two farmer's boys, while foddering cattle, amused themselves by setting fire to the haystack, and then putting out the blaze. At length the florm sundenly rose beyond their reach, and in a short time the hay, the cattle and the barn were alt consumed. And not long since, some men and toys, accompanied by two silly young women, tied a bullock's horn to the tail of a dog, and then followed the affrighted animal with a great noise. As it passed along, two horses, drawing a cart laden with coals, took fright; a had, who was sitting on the shafts, was in constanted as a finite state of the subscription.

Consequence where the cannot tell where it because the subscription of the subscription.

ELISIA ALVORD,

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TRANKLE, RESEL oncern on their part;—and thus many a modern or wife becomes, as a gentleman was once emarking, not a 'help meet,' but only a help at.

There is another unpleasant evil attending in, especially as it bears pretty severely on the young women coming op, they found the young women coming on the branches of an English Education, for one work in the young women coming op, they found the young women coming op, they found the young women coming on the plane, took fright; a lad, who was sitting on the shafts, was latting on the shafts, was litting on the shafts,

MARKS OF WORLDLINESS .- Allow a fellow

MARKS OF WORLDLINESS.—Allow a fellow traveller with you at the for of God, to state some decided marks of a worldly professor.

1. A general worldly spirit manifesting itself in the prevailing corrents of thought, which place us in anxiety about personal appearance, undue attention to efficient, &c. &c.

2. A fondates for light reading, such as novels and all fertingus works calculated to feel the

if a young man has property, he may of finey and starve the heart.

3. Fondness for those literary attainments

The impression is not uncommon that because fif-een pages of Tracts can be purchased for a penny, therefore the Society publishing them must be an us important one. We should like to witness the annazont of such a person on looking into the clegantly inted periodical of ten sheets now lying before us; d follow him, as in one view and another, he sees from this document what the Christian press is doing for the world. He would not, indeed, find any bear tifel, baseless theories or speculations about what the press might do; nor any invidious claims or compari-sons made with heaven's own first chosen instrumentality, the ministre; but he may find prepared nearly 1,000 different publications, replete with Gospel truth, and unobjectionable to all evangelical Christians, and more than \$160,000 remitted in a few years to aid in publishing similar truth abroad; be will find a maphononing american across: new will find a ma-chinery in operation for their diffusion perfectly scrip-tural and simple—awakening the energies and quick-ening the graces of tens of thousands of Christians in our own land; and rendering four-fold more effective the labors of our hundreds of missionaries abroad. He may there learn the prominent facts gathered from all parts of the earth, and succinctly arranged in a business like manner, relating to the success of the grand project to which all the energies of this great are devoted, of supplying an evangelical iterature for the world.

iterature for the world.

It does one good to turn from the dust and din of a noisy world to see how entirely practicable is the effort for Evangelical Christians to labor together in one for one common and glorious object, the glory of To every one who God in human salvation. do good in person, on its desirous of learning how to say, read the Tract Report.

THE OLD BAY STATE.

We have no desire to minister to the vanity of hose who are already proud enough to say the east, but the following tribute is so just, and withso encouraging, we commend it to the attention all. Why should not Massachusetts take the lead in every good cause. She has moral power and intelligence to direct it. Shame, we say, on the son of Massachusetts, who is afraid to advocate a law so evidently adapted to promote the best interests of all the people of our beloved Commonwealth.—Ch. Watchman.

"Fleetere si nequeo superos, Acheronia move-bo" will be the issue of the movement, if it is not the manifesto of its purpose. "If I cannot enlist the good, I will not restrain the vile."

of a broken-hearted wife, the sufferings and de-basement of starving children, and the chains of rean independence; there was the first organised a horrid slavery, would not have embittered his existence. leasement of starving children, and the claims of a norrisid sharry, would not have embitiered, his existence.

Had he who toils in the prison chilster, buried to the world, forgotten by society, abborred by friends, and executed by an outraged community, been led to think again ere he stepped upon the threshold of crime, he might have been a largin and siming light—a paragon of excellence and the start of the continuence of the colleges and largin and siming light—a paragon of excellence and siming and the same objects of the colleges and schools, which is the same room objects of the colleges and schools are also as a larger and the same objects of the colleges and schools are also as a larger and the same objects and the same objects are also as a larger and the same objects are also as a larger and the same objects and the same objects are also as a larger and the same objects and the same objects are also as a larger and the same objects and the same objects are also as a larger and the same objects and the same objects are also as a larger and the same objects and the same objects are also as a larger and the same objects and the same objects are also as a larger and the same objects and the same objects are also as a larger and the same objects and the same objects are also as a larger and the same objects and the same objects are also as a larger and the same objects are a

Greenfield High School for Young Ladies.

Greenfield High School for Young Ladies.

"I'WE Trustees have the pleasure to amounce to the public of the property of the property of the property of the property of the public of the state of the public of the Albor Fernale Seminary at Andover, and that the sext quarter will commence on the third Wednesday of July. The Trustees are enabled to assure the community that the Frincipal and his Assistants have their entire confidence, and are experienced and successful teachers of youth. It has ever been their intention that this School should be of the first class, and they now express their full conviction that no place in the country affords greater facilities in obtaining a thorough and finohed female esducation. Accommodations are provided in the family of the Principal for about thirty boarders. The School is situated in the Valley of the Connecticut, in one of its most pleasant villages, which contains places of religious worship for Trinitarian and Unitarian Congregationalists, Episcopolisus and Methodists, at either of which the Young Ladies can attend as requested by their parents. Any further information will be promptly given on application to either of the subscribers, or the Principal.

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nother prevailing corrents of thought, which place us in anxiety about personal appearance, under a territoria to efficient. &c. &c. &c.

2. A fondness for light reading, such as novels and all fictious works calculated to feed the flacy and store the heart.

3. Fondness for those literary attainments which raise us high in the world's estimation for wisdom, and are calculated to lessen in our esteen the Bible, and such other books as are of a decidedly religious character.

4. Collivating a taste for such music as has a powerful influence directly calculated to draw our nearts from God.

5. A fondness for parties, or what are sometimes calculated social interviews, where every subspect is made the theme of conversation but the interest of the immortal soul, and where the interest of the immortance of the sound the sould be a substitute to the school and the schoo Normal Schools, at Lexington and Barre.

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spen threating principles; so as to produce the highest degree of califration, intellectual, social, moral, and religious,
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From the Edwar of the Olive-Branch, a Protected Methodise paper, published in Boston.
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The chocks; the design length for former youth with surable works for persual during their lessure hours; works that will interest, us well as instruct them, and of such a character that they will turn to them with pleasure, when it is desirable to unbend from the stoiles of the school room.

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that water expenses are an interesting to provide information for any one of others, but to disseminate knowl-The Publishers wish the children of ant, the Manufacturer, the Nechanic, bit by the lights of science and literate rendered the more virtuous and hap al to themselves, to one a

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by which uniformity and improvement in the more of freshing and in the manner of performing mosts, may be promoted,
and the standard and qualifications of teachers and
tota, cleavieted.

It is expected, also, that there will be made of
the office of music by the

to the standard and qualifications of teachers and condipaper, themically a superior of teachers and condi5. It is expected, also, that there will be public performs as an extension of the product of the superior of th

trees on Therough lines.—Eve dellars for Gwidemen, and Therough lines.—Eve dellars for Gwidemen, and Additional and fifty cents for Ladies.

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lightened and phile widening and streng tinuance of the pres ing conviction that i geously be abolished (7.) What will p the southern mind, progress in the We (8.) What, in yo effect on the whole, of abolitionists? Wed, the last winter.

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